

port of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.05 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS\*—contd.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE—contd.

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now proceed with the further discussion and voting of demands for grants under the control of the Ministry of Finance. Hon. Members must note that at 5 o'clock the guillotine will be applied and all the remaining demands will be put to the vote of the House.

Now, a number of hon. Members want to speak. This is the last demand so far as the demands for grants are concerned. Therefore, I request hon. Members to confine their speeches to 10 minutes if possible and never exceed 15 minutes. Ch. Ranbir Singh may continue his speech.

**श्री० रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक):** अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैं यह बता रहा था कि इन पिछले दस सालों के अंदर सरकारी नौकरियों और अन्य नौकरियों की तादाद काफी बढ़ी है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे के महकमे को छोड़ कर के सन् १९५१ में जहाँ सरकारी नौकरियों की तादाद ५ लाख ६० हजार थी वहाँ अब वह तादाद बढ़ कर ७ लाख ४६ हजार हो गई है। इसी तरीके से सन १९५८ में कारखानों के अंदर जो लोग काम करते हैं उनकी तादाद २६ लाख से बढ़ कर ३४ लाख पहुँच गयी है। इसके अलावा ११ लाख के करीब वह भाई हैं जो कि रेलवे के महकमे में नौकर हैं। इस तरह आप देखेंगे कि जो अपने को मिडिल क्लास कहते हैं उनकी तादाद देश में कारोंबार के बढ़ने से इन पिछले चंद सालों में काफी बढ़ी है और सरकारी नौकरियों की तादाद में भी बहुत

वृद्धि हुई है और यह तमाम नौकरियाँ धामतीर पर उन मिडिल क्लास के लोगों को मिली हैं।

हमारे कुछ भाइयों का यह ख्याल है कि हमारे उन भाइयों को जो कि अपने को मिडिल क्लास कहते हैं उनको इस देश के अंदर काफी कुर्बान करनी पड़ी है। वे गाहे-बगाहे यह कहते रहते हैं कि मंहगाई बहुत बढ़ गयी है और सब चीजों के दाम बहुत बढ़ गये हैं। अब मैं इससे इंकार नहीं करता हूँ कि चीजों के भाऊ नहीं बढ़े हैं। भा जरूर बढ़े हैं लेकिन उनकी तनख्वाहें भी तो बढ़ी हैं।

मैं इस सिलसिले में कुछ आंकड़े जो कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री ने एनफौर्मल स्टैंडिंग कमेटी के सामने रखे थे, रखना चाहता हूँ। सन् १९५२-५३ में इंडेक्स नम्बर १०० मान कर उन्होंने आंकड़े बताये हैं उन्होंने माना है कि जहाँ तक चावल का वास्ता है, सन् १९६० में उसका इंडेक्स नम्बर १०० से बढ़ कर १०६.१ हो गया लेकिन जहाँ तक गेहूँ का वास्ता है उसका इंडेक्स नम्बर १०० से घट कर ६१.२ रह गया। इसी तरीके से जो दूसरी चीजें हैं जैसे कि कपड़े का सामान कपड़े का इंडेक्स नम्बर जो कि सन् ५२-५३ में १०० था वह सन १९६० के अंदर बढ़ कर १२७.५ हो गया है।

एक तरह से देखा जाये तो काश्तकार जो पैदा करता है उसका भाव तो घटा है और जिन चीजों को काश्तकार इस्तेमाल करता है उनका भाव बढ़ा है। एक तरीके से अगर कोई घाटे में रहा है तो हिन्दुस्तान की ७० प्रतिशत ग्रामीण आबादी ही घाटे में रही है। इतना ही नहीं पिछले ५-१० वर्षों के अन्दर देश में जो काम हुआ और उसके आंकड़े अगर देखे जायें तो उससे भी यही साबित होगा।

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

## [श्री० रणबीह सिंह]

अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्टेट बैंक के ३१-१२-६० के जो ऐडवांसिज थे जो उन्होंने इस देश के मुस्तलिफ अंगों को उधार दे रखा था वह रकम २३२.२४ करोड़ रुपये है।

12.10 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

इसी तरह से लाइफ इन्वॉरेंस कॉर्पोरेशन के जो ऐडवांसिज थे या जो इन्वेस्टमेंट था, वह ४५५.६८ करोड़ रुपये था। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जरा कोई बताये कि हिन्दुस्तान के देहात में जो मुल्क की सत्तर फी सदी आबादी बसती है, उसकी तरक्की के लिये उस रकम में से कितना रुपया लगाया गया है। यही नहीं मेरा अन्दाजा है कि हमारे पांचसालाप्लान में एग्रीकल्चरल क्रेडिट को बढ़ाने के लिये रिजर्व बैंक ने जो अपनी रकम रखी थी, वह १२५ करोड़ रुपये के करीब थी, लेकिन अभी तक सिर्फ ६८ करोड़ रुपया रिजर्व बैंक ने देहात में खेती की तरक्की में लगाने के लिये भेजा है।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि नेशनल एग्रीकल्चरल क्रेडिट लांग-टर्म आपरेशन फंड के बारे में फर.पुर में को-आपरेशन मिनिस्टर्ज और इफसरों की जो कॉन्फरेंस हुई थी, उसने यह सिफरिष की थी :—

“Reserve Bank may consider the question of making larger funds available for medium-term loans. The long-term operation fund may be expanded, if necessary by amendment of the law”.

इसी तरह से उन्होंने दूसरी सिफरिष यह की, जिसका जिक्र श्री बी० पी० नायर ने पिछले दिनों किया था :—

“The question of making medium term loan available for purchase of milch cattle should be examined and the Reserve Bank Act amended to make such loans possible.”

इसके अलावा वह कॉन्फरेंस मानती है कि देश में खेती की तरक्की के लिये पैसा ज्यादा लम्बे अरसे के लिये कर्ज दिया जाये। मैं यह नहीं मानता कि कर्ज देते वक्त हमें इस बात का खयाल नहीं रखना चाहिए कि वह रुपया मारा तो नहीं जायेगा इसका पूरा-पूरा खयाल रखना चाहिए और बड़ी सभल से पैसा आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए, लेकिन असल बात तो यह है कि काश्तकार का जहाँ तक ताल्लुक है वह किसी को कल्ल कर के तो छूट सकता है, लेकिन सरकारी कर्ज को मार कर वह बच नहीं सकता है। मैंने अभी आंधड़े दिये हैं कि जिन बड़े-बड़े लखपतियों को करोड़ों रुपये ५००, ६०० करोड़ रुपये एल० आई० सी० और स्टेट बैंक में दिये जाते हैं, उनमें से कुछ भाई पचास, पचास लाख रुपया रख कर दिवालिया बन जाते हैं, लेकिन काश्तवार दिवालिया नहीं बन सकता है। अगर सरकार यह समझे कि ऐसे सैंक्टर में, जहाँ कोई आदमी दिवालिया नहीं बन सकता है, रुपया लगाने में कोई खतरे की बात है, तो वह सही नहीं है। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि तीसरे पांच-साला प्लान में रिजर्व बैंक ने खेती की तरक्की के लिये कर्ज देने के लिये ४०० करोड़ रुपये की रकम रखी है, ताकि वह ठीक सूद पर काश्तवार तक पहुँचे सके। स्टेट को-आपरेटिव बैंक की मार्फत रिजर्व बैंक एग्रीकल्चर और देहात की तरक्की के लिये जो रुपया कर्ज देता है, वह बैंक रेंट से दो फी सदी कम देता है। उस रुपये को स्टेट बैंक की मार्फत सस्ते सूद पर दिया जा सकता है, ताकि काश्तवार और समाज के शरीब अंग को जो सूद देना पड़ता है, वह घट सके। रिजर्व बैंक काश्तवार को दो परसेंट सूद के ऊपर जो रुपया बढ़ाता है, वह ६८ करोड़ रुपये तक पहुँचा है। लेकिन काश्तवार तक वह रुपया सात से नौ फीसदी

तक के सूद पर पहुँचता है, यानी सूद की तादाद तिगुनी और चौगुनी बढ़ जाती है।

मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक काश्तकार का ताल्लुक है, गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया और स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस ने करोड़ों रुपया खर्च किया है और इस सिलसिले में एक कम्प्यूनिटी प्रोजेक्ट का महकमा बनाया गया है। उस महकमे के ऊपर दूसरे पांचसाला प्लान में जीपों, कर्मचारियों और अफसरों की तस्कवाहों और भतों और उन के लिये मकानों की शकल में कोई ६० करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया गया। लेकिन इवैल्यू-एशन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में पता चलता है कि नान-प्रोजेक्ट एरियाज में पब्लिक को-ऑपरेशन ज्यादा मिला। मैं कम्प्यूनिटी प्रोजेक्ट महकमे के खिलाफ कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि समय नहीं है लेकिन मेरा मुद्दा यह है कि आज से डेढ़ साल पहले इस देश में चीनी की पैदावार १९ लाख टन थी। इस घरसे में एक या दो सीजन में —बोने का तो एक ही सीजन गुजरा है—सरकार ने कुछ बुद्धिमता से काम लिया और किसानों को तकरीबन ५८ लाख रूपये का महारा दिया, जिस की वजह से हालत बेहतर हुई और चीनी की पैदावार में दस लाख टन का इजाफा हुआ। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि कल हमारे फूड एंड एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि जो चीनी हम बाहर भेजेंगे, उसमें जो घाटा पड़ता है, वह सरकार कबूल करेगी। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सुगरकेन को ज्यादा बढ़ा कर जो चीनी की मिक्रदार ज्यादा बढ़ी और उससे सरकार को जो एक्साइज ड्यूटी ज्यादा मिली, क्या वह फायदा भी किसान की वजह से नहीं हुआ। आज हालत अजीब है। पिछले तेरह-बौदह सालों में जो रुपया एक तरह से अनाज खाने के लिये इमदाद की शकल में उपभोक्ताओं को दिया गया, उसकी

तादाद २९८.९४ करोड़ रुपये है। एक तरफ तो अनाज खाने के लिये यह लगभग तीन सौ करोड़ रुपये की इमदाद दी जाती है और दूसरी तरफ इमदाद नहीं दी गई बल्कि चीनी से जो भी आमदनी होती है, इसमें से सिर्फ पांच करोड़ रुपये की माफी हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने गन्ने की पैदावार करने और गन्ने के कारखाने वालों को दी। तो मुझे बताया जाये कि हमारी यह नीति हम को कहां ले जायेगी। मुझे साफ दिखाई देता है कि जो भाई उपभोक्ता हैं, उनके लिये ज्यादा रियायतें हैं और उसका नतीजा यह है कि १९४६ से १९६० तक हिन्दुस्तान में १७९१.९६ करोड़ रुपये का अनाज बाहर से आया।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर चीनी बाहर भेजने में हमको कुछ घाटा रहता है और एक्साइज ड्यूटी को छोड़ने के बावजूद घाटा रहता है, तो मैं मानता हूँ कि उसको घाटा नहीं मानना चाहिए। अगर आप किसी भी देश की इस के मुताल्लिक पालिसी को देखें, तो आप को पता चलेगा कि यह बात सत्य है। जापान के लोगों ने एक्सपोर्ट के को इसी ढंग से बढ़ाया है। वहां के भाव और एक्सपोर्ट के भाव में काफी फर्क है। एक्सपोर्ट हमेशा घाटा खा कर किया जाता है, यह इकानामिक्स भी मानती है और अगर कई दफा अपनी मार्केट को बनाने के लिये अपने देश में चीज मंहंगी बेची जाती है और जिम कीमत पर वह पैदा होती है, उससे कम पर और घाटा उठा कर बाहर भेजी जाती है।

जो एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर के बारे में रिपोर्ट निकली है उसमें सिखा है कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान के गरीब अगों की रखा करनी है, तो उनके आर्थिक स्तर को ऊंचा करना पड़ेगा, जो भाई हल के पीछे काम करते हैं, जो हाथी हैं, जो बैठी करते

[श्री० रणवीर सिंह]

हैं, उन के आर्थिक स्तर को ऊंचा करना पड़ेगा। अगर इसका कोई तरीका मुझे आज दिखाई देता है, तो वह यह है कि गन्ने की पैदावार ज्यादा से ज्यादा की जाये। किसानों ने पांच करोड़ से ४६ करोड़ रुपया एकमाइज इयूटी, उत्पादन-कर के रूप में चीनी पर दिया है। अगर थोड़ी बहुत और भी रियायत देनी पड़े तो वह देनी चाहिए, क्योंकि उस से तरक्की होती है।

आखिर में मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हम चाहते हैं कि इस देश की पैदावार बढ़े, इस देश की इकानोमी सही तौर पर और मजबूत नींव पर स्थापित की जा सके, तो इस के लिये यह जरूरी है कि खेती की पैदावार बढ़ाई जाये। लेकिन उस के लिये सिर्फ अफसरों को भेजने की जरूरत नहीं है। उसके लिये रुपया चाहिए, उसके लिये बेहतर हालत चाहिए, ताकि किसान ज्यादा पैदा कर सकें। आज कायदाकार चाहता है कि वह एक एकड़ में ६०० पौंड के बजाये ४,००० पौंड धान पैदा करे, लेकिन वह ऐसा नहीं कर सकता है, क्योंकि उसके मुताबिक हालत नहीं है और वे हालात पैदा किये जाने चाहिए।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** मुझे अफसोस है कि चंडी की बिल्कुल परवाह नहीं की जाती है।

**श्री० रणवीर सिंह :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह देश की आबादी के सत्तर फीसदी हिस्से का सबाल है। बीस, पच्चीस फीसदी वाले पता नहीं कितना समय ले लेते हैं।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं माननीय सदस्य से शिकायत नहीं कर रहा हूँ। घाम तौरपर मैं देख रहा हूँ कि स्पीच खत्म करने में बहुत देरी की जा रही है। मैं दरखास्त करता हूँ कि दूसरी चंडी के

बजने पर अगर कोई फिकरा बोला जा रहा हो तो उसको खत्म करके भाषण समाप्त कर दिया जाए और अगर फिकरा खत्म हो गया हो, तो वहीं समाप्त कर लिया जाये।

**राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप (मथुरा) :** जनावेमन, आपकी बड़ी मेहरबानी जो आपने मुझे इजाजत दी। यह मैं पहले कह दूँ कि जो इजाजत मुझे मिली है, यह एक चिट्ठी लिखने के बाद मिली है। वह चिट्ठी यह थी कि १५ तारीख यानी शनीश्चर को मैंने सपना देवा। सपने में देखा करता हूँ, अजीब अजीब सपने, और उनमें व्याख्यान किया करता हूँ। सपने में मुझे किसी ने यह कहा कि मैं आचार्य कृपालानी के खिलाफ बोलूँ कि उन्होंने क्यों हमारे मेहनत माहब को इस कदम की तरह से मलताड़ा। दरअसल में यह बहुत महत्व का प्रश्न है। जब वह हमारे वजीर माहब हैं और मेना के वजीर माहब हैं तो उनका इन तरह से भरी मर्दाफल में बुरी तरह से कहना बहुत गलत था और . . . .

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब आप इस मिनिस्ट्री पर भी कुछ कहें जिसके लिए आपको वक्त दिया गया है।

**राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप :** दूसरी बात यह है कि यह क्या हुआ कि हमारी दुगा गई जी ने जा कर रंडियों की सभा का उद्घाटन कर दिया। कितनी शर्म की बात है यह हमारे लिये। जिस बात को हम कल तक बहुत बुरा बतलाते थे उसको हम ही शुरू करतेके हैं। उसमें हद कर दी उन लोगों ने उस्ताद के नाम से। उसको उन्होंने क्या कहा है कि . . .

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** इसकी जिम्मेवारी आप फाइनंस मिनिस्टर साहब पर कैसे थोप सकते हैं?

**राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप :** सब सवालों से इसका ताल्लुक है, यह पैसे का भी सवाल है, हमारी इज्जत और बेइज्जती का भी सवाल है,



हमारे भविष्य का भी प्रश्न है। मैं भ्रजं करना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की कोई बात हमारे देश में नहीं होनी चाहिये। और खास कर हमारे कांग्रेस के भाइयों को, जिनके सामने महात्मा गांधी की शिक्षा उपस्थित है, विनोबा जी के उपदेश हैं, विचार हैं, कदापि ऐसी बात नहीं करनी चाहिये जैसी कि हमने गलती से की है।

तीसरी बात मैं यह भ्रजं करना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोग यहां पर, मेरा मतलब है कि हममें से कुछ लोग, बड़ी मस्ती से बोलते हैं, बड़े जोर से बोलते हैं। यह नहीं होना चाहिये। यहां तो हम सब भाई हैं और एक ही उद्देश्य के लिए काम कर रहे हैं और वह उद्देश्य है देश की भलाई। ऐसी हालत में हम सभी लोगों को यहां बहुत नम्रता से बात करनी चाहिये और अगर ऐसा किया गया तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

ये तीन बातें झलकती हैं। अब मैं भ्रजं करूंगा कि जो सरकार का मंगठन है, इसमें बहुत कुछ तबदीली लाने की जरूरत है, विचारों को बदलने की बड़ी आवश्यकता है। मैं यहां कई दिन से मुन रहा हूँ कि चीज बाहर भेजी जानी चाहिये और सभी ने इस पर जोर दिया है। मेरा कहना यह है कि जो कुछ हम बनायें नफे के लिए न बनायें बल्कि अपनी जरूरियात को पूरा करने के लिए बनायें। यह बड़ा उद्देश्य है जो हमारे सामने रहना चाहिये। मेरे एक दोस्त जिन्होंने सौ से ऊपर किताब लिखी हैं और शायद जिनका अब बेहांत हो गया है, श्रीमान अपटन सिवलेथर, जोकि कैलीफोर्निया के एक बड़े नेता थे, उन्होंने इस पर बड़ा जोर दिया है कि यह जो तरीका चल रहा है कि सामान जो बनाओ बेचने के लिए बनाओ, यह बड़ा गलत है। सामान जो कुछ बनाया जाये वह अपनी जरूरियात को पूरा करने के लिए बनाया जाये। मैं भ्रजं करूंगा कि हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी यह क्या कर रहे हैं, कर लगा कर हम लोगों से पैसा लेते जा रहे हैं और इस तरह

से उसको खर्च करते जा रहे हैं कि जिससे देश को नफा नहीं हो रहा है और वह गाने बजाने में खर्च हो जाता है, तमाशों में खर्च हो जाता है, कहीं कोई बड़ी मजलिस हुई कांग्रेस की, उसमें खर्च हो जाता है। यह नहीं होना चाहिये। लोगों के पास आप रुपया छोड़िये और उनको रास्ता बताइये कि वे किस तरह से उस रुपये को अच्छी तरह से खर्च करें। मैं कई बार कह चुका हूँ कि यह जो एक तरीका है और यह जो एक बात चल गई है कि नैशनलाइज करो, नैशनलाइज करो, यह बहुत गलत है। इसका क्या मतलब है? मैं समझता हूँ कि इसका मतलब यह है कि हम ही कुछ लोग उस काम को करें जो दूसरे करते हैं। क्या उन लोगों को जो आज कर रहे हैं कुछ भी फल नहीं है, जो अब तक तिजारत करते थे, उनको कुछ भी फल नहीं था। होना यह चाहिये कि पूरी इजाजत हो लोगों को कि जिस तरह से वे चाहे तिजारत करें। एक बात है जिस पर मैं हमेशा जोर देता हूँ। वह यह है कि हम गलत तरीके से रुपया उनको खर्च न करने दें। आजकल कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि साहब इन शाहजादों की, इन राजे-महाराजाओं की, जो तनखाह है, वह बन्द कर दो। ऐसे लोग आपस में लड़ाई करते हैं। हमने उनसे कुछ वादा किया है और उनकी तनखाहों को हम बन्द करें, यह लाजिमी नहीं है। मैं यह बात बहुत दुख के साथ कह रहा हूँ कि मेरे सगे साले का लड़का महाराजा जींद जो मर भी गया है, एक लाख रुपया खर्च करते थे, कुत्ते, बंदरों और घोड़ों पर। यह नहीं होना चाहिये। मैं कहूंगा कि आप यह देखें कि ये राजे महाराजे, ये नये नवाब साहब, सेठ साहब पैसा ठीक तरह से खर्च करते हैं या नहीं करते हैं। हम इनको इस पैसे को नभों में, शराब में या जुए में या घुड़दौड़ों में या कुत्तों के शिकाह में खर्च करने नहीं दे सकते हैं। इस तरह का कोई इतिजाम हम कर दे तो अच्छा रहेगा। पैसा, कोई कैसे ही कमाये, उसका खर्च वह कैसे करता है,

## [राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप]

इसका हम हमेशा स्थूल रखें इसको हम हमेशा देखें ।

एक बात मुझे यह भी कहनी है कि सरकार का जो ढांचा है वह बड़ा ही गलत है । कुछ लोग ऊपर बैठे हैं और समझते हैं कि उनको ही तमाम मुल्क का इतिहास करना चाहिये । मैं तो कहता हूँ कि अगर दरअसल में हम यह चाहते हैं कि लोगों को स्वराज मिलना चाहिये तो वह नीचे से मिलना चाहिये । मुझे खुशी है कि हमारी सरकार और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू भी यह कहने लग गये हैं कि हाँ, पंचायती राज होना चाहिये । इस बात को मैं बराबर कहता आ रहा हूँ । मगर अब जो पंचायती राज बना है, उसमें आप देखिये क्या हुआ है । मेरे पास के एक गांव में छः आदमी मारे गये इसी पंचायती राज के मिलसिले में । यह जो तरीका है चुनाव का यह बड़ा ही गलत तरीका है । हमारे यहां कुछ चुनाव का तरीका हमेशा से चला आया है, हम जो खुद की सम्मति रखते हैं वह हजारों बरस की सम्मति है । हम क्यों हर बात में अग्रजों की नकल करते हैं । यह बात मुझे अच्छी नहीं लगती है । मैं अग्रज कहेगा कि जो पंचायती राज आप बनायें वह इस तरह से बनायें कि गांव वालों को अस्तित्वात् दें कि वे अपने तरीके से चुनाव करें । आप देखें कि आपको पता चलेगा कि गांवों में हर जाति की पंचायत मौजूद हैं, उनके चौधरी या उनके सरदार मौजूद हैं । हम उन्हीं को क्यों न मानें ? हम उन पर कोई और आदमी क्यों थोपना चाहते हैं ? इससे तमाम झगड़े पैदा होते हैं । अगर इस तरह से जैसे मैंने कहा है पंचायत बनाई जायगी तो दरअसल में सच्चा पंचायती राज, सच्चा स्वराज देश में कायम होगा । मैंने कई बार अग्रज किया है कि यह जो चुनाव का तरीका है, यह बहुत गलत है । इस तरीके से आदमी बीड़ता है, जागता है, अपना सब

करता है और यह भी आपने सुना होगा कि स्टार्ज यानी रंडियों को बुलाया तक गया है इस वास्ते कि हमको वोट मिलने चाहिये । यह क्या कोई तरीका है ? मैं अग्रज कहेगा कि होना यह चाहिये कि गांव गांव में, गांव वालों का राज हो । गांव वाले मिल कर एक जिले का राज बनायें । जिले-जिले मिल कर सूबे का राज बनायें और सूबे-सूबे मिल कर केन्द्र का राज बनायें । मैं यह भी अग्रज कहेगा कि इतनी ज्यादा तादाद में हमारे यहां आने की जरूरत नहीं है । आप हाउस को देख लीजिये । दरअसल में हम यहां पर कोई पांच सौ आदमी हैं । अब तो आते ही बहुत थोड़े हैं, और जो आते भी हैं वे भी दरअसल में क्या कुछ कर सकते हैं ? यह देखने की बात है । मैं अग्रज कहेगा कि ४०-५० आदमी बहुत काफी हैं यहां सेंटर में । ३०-४० आदमी की सूबे ही मभा में बहुत काफी हैं । और वजिरों की तो पांच से ज्यादा जरूरत ही नहीं है । यह क्या है कि रेजीमेंट की रेजीमेंट ही रख ली गई है वजिरों की ।

मेरा तो सिर्फ यही कहना है कि यह जो ढांचा है सरकार का यह बड़ा गलत है । हम जो तारीफ करते हैं उन वजिरों की जो अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं । मगर ज्यादा की जरूरत नहीं है और यह जो वजिर साहब यहां ज्यादा है वह चले जायेंगे तो उनका कोई नुकसान नहीं होगा । वह तो बहां जा कर नैना बनेंगे । और हम लोग भी अगर यहां थोड़े रहेंगे तो बाकी लोग जा कर अपने अपने जिलों में काम करेंगे और ज्यादा अच्छा काम कर सकेंगे और सूबे की से काम को बना सकेंगे । तो मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि हर बात में अग्रजों को नकल करना बड़ा गलत है ।

इसके साथ एक और बहुत जरूरी बात कहनी है । वह यह है कि हमारा जो मुल्क है वह धार्मिक देश है और यह ऐसा धार्मिक देश है जिसमें ऋषि मुनि पैदा हुए, राम और

कृष्ण पैदा हुए श्रीर हमारे बड़े बड़े देवता पैदा हुए। ऐसा जो यह देश है जिसमें हिन्दू मंगा वह रही है, उसमें मुसलमानों की जमुना आकर मिली है श्रीर उसके हमारे सिखों की सरस्वती भी आ गयी है, तो यह त्रिवणी बन गयी है। तो ऐसा हमारा यह धार्मिक देश है, इसमें हमको धर्म का अवश्य ख्याल रखना चाहिए।

हम लोग कहते हैं कि हमारे लड़के उपद्रव करते हैं, हम कहते हैं कि सत्याग्रह हो रहा है, हम कहते हैं कि मारकूट हो रही है। इस सब का कारण यह है कि हम आदमी नहीं बना मने हैं। तो मेरा यह कहना है, श्रीर मैंने यह कई दफा कहा है, लेकिन दहराना पड़ता है क्योंकि यह बात सुनी नहीं जाती श्रीर मानी नहीं जाती, कि आप कानून न बनायें उसके बजाय आदमी बनायें। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि सब विद्यालयों में धार्मिक भजन के साथ दिन आरम्भ होना चाहिए। मगर वह धर्म ऐसा होगा कि हिन्दू कहेगा कि यह हिन्दू धर्म है, मुसलमान कहेगा कि यह दीन इस्लाम है श्रीर सिख कहेगा कि यही है वाह गुरू का खालसा।

**श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) :** भाननीय सदस्य ने अभी कहा कि रंढियों का जलसा किया गया। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह तबायफों का जलसा नहीं था बल्कि उनको इसलिए बुलाया गया था कि उनको बताया जाय कि किस तरह से वे अपना पुराना काम छोड़ कर सुधर सकती हैं श्रीर रिकार्म हो सकती हैं। उनको मजनिम करन के लिए नहीं बुलाया गया था।

**राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप :** उसमें सब बात कही गयी कि ये डेमेदार हैं।

**उपस्थित महीश्वर :** धब धाप रहने दीजिये।

**राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप :** जब एसी बात कही जाती है तो मुझे भी कुछ करना पड़ना है।

**The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda):** It was hardly necessary for me to intervene in this discussion because I am sure, my colleague, the Finance Minister, in his reply would have dealt with all those issues and questions which have arisen in relation to planning. But a call was made on me specifically to elucidate some points. I would, therefore, take up briefly a few matters which appear to me to be of large significance for the economic development of the country.

It is always a very great pleasure to listen to the stimulating speeches of my hon. friend, Shri Asoka Mehta. In what he said yesterday there is common ground between us practically all the way and those thoughts and feelings to which he gave expression yesterday are shared by us, although I may not have the advantage of clothing them in the gorgeous and sparkling words which are at his beck and call. The ideas, however, as I said, are part of the accepted approach and, therefore, there is not very much to disagree with. That, however, does not detract from the importance of things which have been stated, and they need to be uttered and reiterated from a thousand platforms. He is entitled to say that it is, the responsibility of the Government, to make proposals for the purpose of implementing these ideas and giving shape to them. As the limitations of this occasion would not enable me to take up all those matters, I can only give a very brief indication with regard to some of the major issues.

The distinction between the Third Plan and its predecessors, namely, the Second and First Plans, is not going to be so much in respect of new ideas, though there is going to be something of that also. The distinctive feature of the Third Plan is its strong stress on implementation. We are having relatively larger targets and they have

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to be realised in proper sequences and proper time. For that, the administration has to be geared in somewhat different way. There are also the social objectives towards which we have to make progress. For that purpose, what we in the Government do is not enough; it is going to be equally important, perhaps more important, that much social action is generated. I would bring to the notice of the House that the thing which is uppermost in our mind as the special character of the Third Five Year Plan is its fuller and better implementation.

The hon. Member reminded us that by ushering the Third Plan what we are undertaking is a tremendous task. We fully realise that. He also spoke of some qualitative changes which have to occur before we can assure ourselves that these tasks are going to be achieved. In a democratic set-up, in democratic conditions, I cannot visualize a very abrupt change of any kind. Any change of a qualitative character, is the culmination of a process of intense activity which has been proceeding for a long period.

We talk of the "take-off" stage, for example. The take-off stage is as certainly marked by a high qualitative difference. But as I understand the speech of the hon. Member, his idea was not of the qualitative change after the take-off but previous to that. His stress was on the kind of things that have to be done before in order to be able to achieve these big and worthwhile objectives.

I have two aspects in mind of that kind of change. One is at the technological level. That change has been initiated in a considerable way in the Second Plan, and it is being reflected in the highly complex new jobs that are being taken up and also in the very rapid multiplication or increase of cadres of trained personnel of various kinds. Possibly, that aspect may have been there in his mind, but his attention was directed more to another aspect, and that is the size

and magnitude of the effort involved in several ways, considering the large stepping up of targets. For example, the rate of domestic savings has to be increased from 8 per cent to 11 per cent. These are things said in a few words but behind the achievement of both the targets and the rate of saving have to be effort and application of an order which possibly has not been witnessed so far.

To really bring this about, to achieve this certain conditions have to be fulfilled. One of them, as emphasised very strongly by the hon. Member, is that there has to be a psychological transformation. That was the qualitative aspect which he had very much in mind. Of course, a counterpart has to be in the institutional framework of the country. That is occurring. That change is typified in the Panchayati Raj, for example, and our ideas of co-operative organisation developing largely in the country so that it becomes a dominant type. A few co-operatives may mean very little, but if 30 or 40 per cent of economic activity in any direction is covered by co-operatives, it becomes a qualitative change.

On the psychological side the idea is that there has to be a radical change in outlook everywhere. What we are aiming at is that. That change has to affect and permeate large masses of the people of the country apart from those at other levels. Without involving in an intimate way very large numbers of people in the country in the Plan tasks, certainly it is not going to be possible to achieve those results.

The point of the hon. Member was that if we have to secure the allegiance of the people for the Plan in that way, we have to do certain things and steps have to be taken in, what he calls, the egalitarian direction. I agree with him. We all agree with him. It is not that nothing has been done so far. We have moved in that

direction. But more has to be done, of course. The distinction that is made, namely the distinction between the ideological and the functional aspect, is not always appreciated. What is the ideological aspect when we speak of this distinction? If we aim at bringing about some kind of a change and venture into certain activities and if the result is that in the course of it there is a loss of economic advantage, that is, if we retard economic development for the sake of some ideas about social change, equality, etc., we are making a sacrifice of economic gain for ideological ends.

The point now is that we can do very much more in the direction of social and economic equality without making that sacrifice. It is always assumed—it is easily assumed whenever any proposals are brought forward—that this may mean some good, in the social sense but we cannot afford it now. We must now concentrate our attention on economic advance. Later on the other things can be done. It is not possible to look forward to a day when we have been developing on capitalistic lines, and then we say that we have done enough of that and from tomorrow we will become a socialist society. That is not possible. There has to be a continuous transition to that order. So, there is agreement on that point, namely, that although the risks have always to be borne in mind and although we should not do anything which will retard economic development, but there is still a great deal which can be done in the direction of providing moral and material incentives to the large mass of the people and win their support for the Plan more wholeheartedly so that it will also be a factor in speeding up economic progress.

What are we doing about it? In the context of the circumstances in which we are placed we have not to spread out our effort too much. We have to direct our attention to a few significant points and our emphasis has to

be not on some kind of a notional equality but on equality of opportunity. That is one thing.

Another thing, which is more important in the human sense, is to bring about the realisation of a national minimum. Let all those people who suffer hardships and privations and who do not have a minimum provision for health, education, employment, housing, food etc., be provided with these things on some minimum scale that is, the national minimum. Of course, there are other things around it, that is, our great stress on trying to look after the weaker sections of the community. This stress has to be evident more and more in community development in the rural areas. Another way of helping these people and achieving that national minimum is to regulate the pattern of production. To the extent it is feasible and possible the effort has to be that the pattern of production is such that the essential goods needed by the common man are made available in sufficient quantities and the production of luxury and semi-luxury articles is restrained. That is the practical way of trying to secure these ends. In the Plans that we are now formulating we have that in view, namely, equality of opportunity and approach towards that minimum in some such way.

There has to be in the first place consideration for employment opportunity being extended as much as possible. We can assure the national minimum for sustaining life, through employment alone and not through doles. But that is one thing. Through large programmes for rural workers designed for utilization of manpower we want to move in that direction. There has to be diffusion of educational facilities generally, but specially those children, any young boy or girl among the poorer sections of the community who has got possibility and promise, should be helped to go up to the highest rung of the ladder by scholarships and in other ways.

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In the matter of health something has been done. We think that in the course of the Third Five-Year Plan one very important thing, namely, drinking water facilities, should be made universal. No place should remain without any such facilities. These are small and simple things but together their effect is cumulative and far reaching.

This, Sir, is not a doctrinaire approach, and if for the purpose of getting these results, some people, those who have got the capacity, the richer sections, have to make more sacrifices, if they have to be called upon to give more, then there should not be any feeling at all that too much sacrifice is being exacted. It is not for doctrinaire purposes, but for human, social ends, and if they and all of us care for peace and stability and progress, these things have to be done, and I think we have all to be prepared for that. This was one thing on the general plane, in the matter of our approach, and I thought we might share our attitude with the House.

The hon. Member took up the question of population and dealt with it, at considerable length. We have been cognizant of the fact that population rising at such a fast rate is a menace. It is not the census enumeration which awakened us to that fact. We had, even before that, come to know that the population was increasing at a rate which was much more than we had thought of when we started the Second Five Year Plan. It was 408 million. That was our idea then, but we had a calculation made, a projection, which brought us to 431 million already. We knew that. The census disclosed that the actual figure was slightly higher, at 438 million, about 7 million higher. There is no question of complacency about it at all. These are startling figures. The question is: how are we going to deal with this phenomenon? There are two things. One is: what kind of action are we contemplating in order

that this tide is stemmed? Secondly, in relation to the Third Plan what are our proposals, arising out of this increase in population?

Regarding action, it is not very correct, not quite true, to say that there is any easy assumption on our side regarding the decline in birth rate. For the purpose of the Third Plan, practically no such decrease is assumed. For the period later, of course, it is done. And that is not to come automatically. It is understood that in order to bring that about, family planning will have to be pursued in a way somewhat better than so far, on a much more comprehensive scale. Intensive education and various things have to be done about it, apart from creating a general climate in favour of understanding of the problem in the minds of the people. That certainly will be done. The outmost effort will be made for that purpose.

As for the implications of it, the question is being asked again and again: are you going to revise the targets of the Plan because of this increase in population? Even in the Draft Outline of the Third Plan—I have got the figures here—the targets were fixed knowing the fact of the higher population as it was already confronting us, with a view to meet the needs of this large increase in population. I do not want to load the House with figures. I have got the figures of the *per capita* production of foodgrains, oilseeds, cloth and other articles in common use, and there is a very considerable step up. I do not think we need have any apprehension on that score, as long as these targets are actually implemented and realised. That is the more important thing, rather than any revision of the figures.

A much bigger problem which emerges from the increase in population which had already been visualised to a large extent, is the employ-

ment side of it. That is, we had thought of 15 million new entrants to be provided for, and actually, the Plan, as set out in the draft outline, met about 14 million, and then we gave a kind of assurance that something more would be done through special programmes to deal with the residue of one million. Now, if you take the direct proportion in respect of the census figures, it will be 15:3 million, but actually it will depend upon a closer examination and computation on the basis of age composition. This increase in population is not uniform in all the States, and it adds to the difficulty of the problem. In some States, the rise in population is of a far bigger order than in others. It is 34.30 in Assam, for example, and 32.94 in West Bengal, as against 9.73 in some other State. Therefore, in those States where this increase in population is of that order, the problem becomes very much accentuated, and therefore, our answer to that is that that these programmes which we are thinking of for additional employment will be channelled more in those places. That will be our way of trying to help the States which are saddled with a larger population, to plan more, organise better those programmes for giving additional employment. This will have to be done certainly. The problem is not of a general kind, it will have to be considered at the local level. Places of higher intensity of population and unemployment will have to be identified and action directed towards them.

About employment, there were some more ideas which the hon. Member put out to assist us in improving the prospect of widening employment opportunities. He mentioned labour intensity versus capital intensity. I agree with him. My experience in the Irrigation and Power Ministry, for example, leads me to this conclusion that in several cases in projects machinery is being asked for which may do the job a little

more quickly, but it may not in respect of the real economic return, may make any very big difference. Now we have made up our minds that one way in which we want to improve the employment potential is to watch all these projects from that angle, namely whether the labour intensity and mechanisation aspects have been properly looked into in the formulation of those schemes.

Then there is the other thing, a trend, a kind of orientation, in favour of capital intensive equipment. Our engineers get their training outside. There to save a little labour by necessary capital intensively is a great achievement elsewhere, but here it is the reverse. Our engineers and technical personnel have not been oriented in the proper way. This is something which has certainly to be done more. A great deal of engineering talent has to be applied to the smaller things so that we can save capital and employ more labour. We have been considering these things.

The hon. Member has spoken also, on another aspect, namely maximising employment and incomes as against maximising surpluses. We want, of course, surpluses, but we have had that other approach in our common production programmes, helping the cottage industries and other small-scale industries, i.e., co-existence of techniques at varying levels.

I recall a great deal of criticism in some of the newspapers that we are wasting our resources by giving subsidies to ambar charkha and village industries. They forget that these resources go to provide just the food and the minimum of subsistence to a large number of people. If we want to save that, it should come from economies in the expenditure and consumption of those with higher standards of living. Therefore, to talk of subsidies as something of which we should be ashamed is wrong. We subsidise whom? We

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subsidise our people, give them better tools, and the minimum requirements of living. Therefore, while we improve the techniques and do everything that is possible, the idea of minimising employment is there. We have that fully in mind.

13 hrs.

One aspect which the hon. Member urged with force was obsolete machinery coming from abroad. Some private industrialist try to get reconditioned machinery from outside, if they find it to their advantage. To talk that as a big point is not correct. In our basic industries like steel, power etc. We cannot afford it. The loss of efficiency even to the extent of 5 per cent on any offset any gain in capital investment even to the extent of 30 per cent of the cost. Possibly for years there may be loss in efficiency.

Coming to full utilisation the hon. Member made that a point and it is certainly an important point. It has not escaped our notice. The targets for various commodities and articles under the licensing arrangements are being based not on single shift, but on two-shifts. My information is that over a period of time two-shifts and three-shifts are increasing very much. Some of the idle capacity which arises out of non-availability of materials is a common problem which we are trying to meet.

He next drew our attention to the varying range of profits. Its significance is not possibly as much as the hon. Member believes. Varying profits are implicit in the whole arrangement of a competitive economy. Conditions under which undertakings grow up differ, older machines, newer machines, management differences etc. The real point is that sometimes the mismanagement goes to an extent that it threatens employment and it becomes a national issue. The Industries (Development and Regulation)

Act gives adequate powers to Government and they are also being exercised to an extent. Of course, it is not possible to look into every case. But where a thing assumes high dimensions, the powers are there and action is taken under them.

The question of exports was mentioned. There is a keen awareness about this and the targets we have put in the Draft Outline about export earnings will possibly have to be revised in an upward direction. We have to do more to make the country quality-conscious and cost-conscious, so that our exports may move up on a larger scale.

One more point and I shall conclude. My hon. friend Shri Mathur is castigating us on one particular issue every time there is an occasion. His criticism is about regional disparities and he has been asking: what are you doing? You say that this matter is still under study. I never said that this study would end soon. It would be under study at the end of the Third Five Year Plan also. It is a continuous matter. How can I make any promise? Nobody can say that at the end of the Third Five Year Plan all these regional disparities will disappear. The studies are continuous and the results are incorporated in the allocations made and in the design of the plans for the various States this has been taken into consideration. Every State which was backward before has been helped in various ways e.g., in the per capita size of the Plan. In the case of Rajasthan and other States which were backward it has been relatively much more.

An Hon Member: What is the percentage?

Shri Nanda: I have got the percentages. I thought I should not trend on the time of the Hon. Members. I shall circulate the percentages—there is a set of percentages



here. If you want just one figure I shall give it.

The all-India increase in *per capita* plan is 78.4 per cent, while in the case of Rajasthan it is 114.2 per cent.

**An Hon. Member:** What about Gujerat?

**Shri Nanda:** Then every other State will ask for it.

In regard to power, the all-India increase *per capita* is 120 per cent; in the case of Rajasthan it is 170 per cent.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali):** Either I have not been able to make myself clear to the hon. Minister, or he is not wanting to understand me.

**Shri Nanda:** I always want to understand him. If there is any error on my part I shall rectify it.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** We had a discussion with him. Then we have sent a letter to the Planning Commission eliciting certain information. It is only partial information when he says that the increase has been comparatively more. We have given him other facts. Take the total picture, the overall picture and see what has been done in the public sector, what has been done in the private sector and what result emerges. You say that our increase has been 170 per cent against the all-India increase of 120 per cent. But what was the position before. It was zero. Zero multiplied by zero remains zero; while one multiplied by five remains 5.

In regard to his second point, the only question I raised was whether the gap has widened or not, and whether the gap is not going to be still wider as a result of the Third Five Year Plan. This was a simple question I asked.

**Shri Nanda:** Sir, I shall conclude by saying that this is a simple matter,

but it is being unnecessarily complicated.

When we say that the *per capita* plan is so much more it means that there is no widening of disparities. It is a matter of narrowing of disparities. Although the total picture may be there it is made up of several composite parts, elements and ingredients. I brought in the question of power, because the hon. Member laid great stress on it. He said there is no power policy and that we are giving much more to large industries at cheaper rates. It is not so. I do not think on any considerable scale it was done. There was some kind of a feeling in some States to promote some industries and give them favourable terms for the power tariff. But it has not gone ahead, and it has not been done on any magnitude. On the other hand small-scale industries, especially agriculture, are being given preferential consideration. Since there cannot be a discussion on power and Rajasthan now, I can only give a brief view of the whole situation.

Sir, that is all that I have to say.

**Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal):** Before I go to other important observations on some of the specific matters relating to the Finance Ministry, I would like to make a reference to the radical change and psychological urges about which the Minister of Planning has made a reference today.

The people in the country are given an egalitarian direction under the Plan. I do not suggest that during the last two Plans steps have not been taken to remove the inequalities between man and man, between regions and regions, and between States and States. But there may be a difference of opinion about the pace of the removal of that disparity between man and man, between States and States and between one sector and the other sector. Therefore, while I am at one with the hon. Minister that steps are

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being taken towards the removal of the disparity and the march of the State towards an egalitarian direction, I only venture to suggest that there are some built-in inequalities in the State and in the administration, which is really anathema to all the egalitarian concepts we have.

I submit that the convenanted privy purses, which form a part of our Constitution, are nothing but a built-in inequality. I concede it was part of the covenant and part of the agreement. We do not suggest that they should not be implemented or that the privy purses should be stopped. But when you ask the common man to bear the burden and make sacrifices, when you are going on levying excise duties on a hundred and one articles of daily necessity and asking the common man to bear the sacrifice with good cheer, I say it is politically wrong, fiscally indefensible and, perhaps, morally undesirable that these privy purses should go tax-free. Therefore, I take this opportunity of submitting before Government that they should consider whether these privy purses should go tax-free. I understand that these Indian Rulers, as defined in article 366 of the Constitution, are paying some kind of Expenditure Tax; but the fact remains that this vast chunk of unearned income-tax free. Therefore, I would beg of the Finance Minister, when he comes before the House to justify the various direct and indirect taxes that he has proposed, that he may also consider whether these privy purses should not be taxed. (Interruption). A friend here tells me that it will be against the agreements that we have entered into. I have already spoken about that. Since the agreement that we entered into in 1948, the Government and the people have entered into a bigger contract with destiny to bring about a socialist state in the country. And I consider that if one set of agreements offends against another fundamental thing

that we have fixed for our destiny then those contracts and agreements must be amended, and have to be amended. After all, we know that in history various treaties have been treated as mere scraps of paper. Therefore, I do not attach any sanctity to any agreement when the time and context have changed.

Now I should like to come to another aspect which is almost a hardy annual when the Demands of the Finance Ministry come up before the House. It relates to Income-tax arrears and Income-tax evasion. Like the Brahma of the Upanishads one does not know what is really the extent of the Income-tax evasion. Prof. Kaldor says that it is Rs. 200 crores. Government concedes it is Rs. 30 crores. I think the real figure should be in-between the two. Rs. 200 crores may be highly exaggerated; Rs. 30 crores may be highly conservative. Therefore, the fact remains that a vast sum which should have accrued as Income-tax is being evaded.

I have gone through the reports of the Finance Ministry. I have not been able to find what steps Government have taken since these dramatic disclosures were made by Prof. Kaldor and Government conceded that the Income-tax evasion is of a substantial order. The time at my disposal being very short I would not further dilate on it, but I hope the Finance Minister will throw some light on this aspect which has been troubling us.

Coming to Income-tax arrears, there also the situation is very distressing. Annually, the average demand of Income-tax in this country is of the order of Rs. 240 crores. On 31st March 1959, the total Income-tax arrears were of the order of Rs 143.8 crores. That means, if the average annual

demand of Income-tax is of the order of Rs. 240 crores and if Rs. 143.8 crores stands as arrears, then a process of simple arithmetic will show that 65 per cent of the total effective demand goes in arrears. I do concede that the rule of law that we are having in this country affords various opportunities to the tax-payers to move courts by petitions, etc. and to get injunctions to avoid payment. But the fact remains that 65 per cent of your effective demands goes in arrears. I do hold and maintain that if the Income-tax administration is more streamlined, if the law is changed or suitably amended, if all this Income-tax which is legitimately due is realised, perhaps the Finance Minister will be spared the bitter duty of imposing excise duty on a hundred and one kinds of articles of daily necessity.

Apart from these Income-tax arrears, there is also another aspect which is known as the effective and non-effective demands of Income-tax. Again, the dividing line between effective demands and non-effective demands is highly illusory. We are told that some demands are effective only when they are realisable. But there are instances, and the Finance Minister must be knowing these better than I do, where huge amounts of Income-tax are being written off, because the assesses have no visible assets left or have left the country without clearing off their Income-tax. Therefore, on the one hand we find that the demands are non-effective and vast sums of Income-tax dues are written off, and on the other, large sums of Income-tax lie in arrears. And, of course, over and above that, there is the evasion.

I remember some time ago the Finance Minister saying that annually the pattern is that 75 per cent of the effective demand is realised and the remaining 25 per cent spills over to the next year. I will take this occasion to ask him to tell us as to why only 75 per cent is realised and why

not cent per cent. If the Income-tax law or procedure stands in our way, certainly we have to see that these laws and procedures are suitably amended. Under the existing procedure we should not give a tax holiday to those who are not in a mood to pay the tax, be it to the extent of 25 per cent or to the extent of 100 per cent.

Again, I maintain that it is politically wrong and fiscally indefensible that we allow this kind of people to go on evading and avoiding Income-tax, which is due to us.

I will now come to the Life Insurance Corporation. I am glad to see that its business has expanded. From 45.06 lakhs policies in 1954, today it has reached the figure of 66.80 lakhs of policies. The lapse ratio has also dwindled from 19.73 per cent in 1954 to 5.1 per cent in 1958. In connection with these lapses, I venture to submit that the LIC as well as Government should bring to bear a sympathetic attitude. If you go into the human aspect of all these lapses, you will find a tragic drama that is being enacted in every household to make both ends meet, so that the premia can be paid. These are lapses which are not deliberate; these lapses do occur because with this rising spiral of the living index, the cost of living going up and various other commitments coming in, these premia are not being paid. I would, therefore, beg of the Finance Minister to bring to bear some sympathetic attitude towards this aspect and give a direction to the LIC that they should bring to bear a more human and a more liberal outlook, so far as these lapses are concerned, and the policies may not just lapse technically because the premia could not be paid on a particular day.

When we come to the settlement of claims, we find that the picture is very disturbing. We would like to know why when the LIC is supposed to maintain a streamlined attitude

[Shri Mahanty]

towards business, such large numbers of claims should remain unsettled. In this context, I would like to invite the attention of the Finance Minister as well as of the House to page 71 of the Estimates Committee's report on the LIC, which has just been presented to the House. There, it is revealed that policies numbering 15,006 were outstanding for more than twelve months, that is, policies which had matured on account of death. If you take into account the pitiable considerations where death occurs and the fact that all the life-savings of the man went into buying a policy so that his dependants could be well looked after, and you find that the claims in respect of about 15006 such policies remain unsettled, then there is something basically wrong with the administration of the LIC. I would like the Finance Minister to tell us and to assure us that each of these arrears will be settled in no time, and I would beg of him to take a very serious note as to why in such cases, where the policies matured on account of death, this unduly long time of twelve months should be taken and yet they could not be settled. Various other figures have been given, and I do not wish to go into them, because the time at my disposal is very short. But I would like to emphasise once again that there should be no delay in the settlement of claims which arise on account of the death of the policyholder.

The working of the LIC also leaves much to be desired. Of course, the business is expanding, and it has to expand. It is not because the LIC has taken up the life insurance business, but because there has been an overall increase in the business activity all over the country. We have also got janata policies and so many other policies to make life insurance more popular, and, therefore, the business is expanding and it is increasing. But if the hon. Minister will kindly bear me out, he will realise that business expanding due to a

deliberate effort is something different from an automatic expansion of business.

For instance, if you look at the pattern of agents of the LIC, you will find that from 2,30,604 number of agents on 31.12.1958, the total number of agents today has been reduced to 1,48,255. If you go on reading the number of agents for life insurance, how on earth are you going to expand your business? We are told that these agents who have been deleted from the list of agents were not as effective as they should be and were not yielding as much quantum of business as they should. But here is a business organisation, and it should be their duty to see that the non-effective persons work much better so that they may give much better results, without just chopping them off from the list. On the one hand, when we know that agents are dwindling in number, on the other hand we find that class I officers are on the increase. I may just give the statistics of class I officers of the LIC. On 31st December, 1957, the number of class I officers in the LIC was 1,038. On 31st December, 1958, their number increased to 1,432. On 31st December, 1959, their number had increased to 1,479. I do not know what the figure was on 31st December, 1960. Therefore, on the one hand, when we find that class I officers are on the increase in the LIC, who practically do not procure business, on the other, we find that the real men who are to procure business are dwindling, and they are not being given the incentive that is due to them.

Again, not only the class I officers, but even superintendents, assistants, clerks and record-keepers are also increasing in number. Of course, there is some justification for increase; I do not deny it. When the business expands, of course, you have to expand your personnel also. But I think that even the most ardent supporter of the

LIC will not hesitate to say that the servicing of the LIC policies is most deplorable. It will not be in good taste to cite personal matters, but I know that if we write a letter, that is not even acknowledged, much less replied to, except before the lapse of a month. Previously, whenever premia became due, we used to receive premium notices. Perhaps, you, Sir, might also have received such premium notices in your life; in fact, any of us who has had any policy must have been receiving the premium notices before the premium were due. But, nowadays, the premium notices are not just sent, and if you do not send your premium, then your policy lapses. Therefore, I venture to submit that even though there may be some justification for expanding the personnel or the employees, steps should be taken not to lose sight of the fact that you are a monopoly, and you must be given full satisfaction to the consumers and to the policyholders who are really the lever of your progress.

I shall finish in just two or three minutes, and I shall not bother you to ring the bell. In this connection, I would like to know what has happened to those spurious scrips which the LIC had purchased in connection with the non famous or infamous Mundhra deal. We would like to know what the present position is. The number of scrips ran into thousands—it was perhaps 9000 or 7000; At this distance of time, one does not remember precisely. But we knew for certain that the scrips of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, and Oslers could not be authenticated, and the hon. Minister may kindly take the trouble of acquainting the House with what has happened to all those nine thousand odd scrips which were supposed to have been spurious scrips and which had been purchased by the LIC in connection with the Mundhra deal.

Before I conclude, I shall take only a minute or two in regard to the pro-

blem of price. Of course, to touch upon the problem of price during the debate on the Demands of the Finance Ministry will be out of place, but since this relates to the very basis of our economic structure, and the Finance Ministry is largely connected with it, therefore, I venture to submit that Government have been following a very weak-kneed policy concerning the prices. Today, the problem remains that food prices are on the decrease, whereas two years back when the living cost index and the cost of the manufactured goods were rising. Government came and painted the agriculturist as the devil of the drama and said that it was on account of the increase of food prices that this overall increase had been taking place. But, today, the pattern has changed. Today, the food prices are on the decrease, whereas the prices of industrial raw materials are on the increase; for instance, in the case of cotton, raw jute, and oilseeds, the prices have registered new heights. I would like to know why Government have not taken action under the Essential Commodities Act, and why they have not control the prices and also ensured fair distribution, so that the prices could be brought down

Now, when you are increasing the cost of living index on account of the excise duties, it is your moral and political duty to see that the prices are kept under proper check and control. In that context, I venture to submit that all policies of selective credit control, all fiscal and monetary and other administrative policies which Government have pursued have resulted in failure and suspicion.

Before I conclude, I would only urge the Finance Minister to bring to bear upon this problem a more vital and a radical mind, so that prices are kept under proper check.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Sir, in the few minutes available to me, I wish to make a few observations. I am glad that the Lok Sabha Secretariat has supplied us with summa-

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

ries of representations, letters, etc., regarding the Finance Bill, 1961, received by that Secretariat. Out of these, I want to draw attention only to two or three points or items which I consider as very important from my point of view. I do not mean thereby to say that the other points do not deserve the attention of the Finance Minister.

As we know, the budget proposals contain taxation proposals to tune of Rs. 60 crores, out of which Rs. 30 crores are to be raised by what they call customs and excise duties and the remaining by direct taxes. These customs and excise duties have created a good deal of trouble in the case of many minor industries and it is only in respect of some minor industries mentioned there that I want to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister.

For instance, there is an imposition of duty at Rs. 60 per loom in the case of four power looms. They represent that already the rates of staple fibre yarn have gone up from Rs. 22 per bundle of ten pounds to Rs. 34 per bundle. This abnormal rise of 50 per cent in yarn prices plus the increase by two-thirds of the existing excise duty on staple fibre yarn coupled with the fresh excise levy on four power looms will completely destroy this cottage industry. I am sure the hon. Finance Minister will give due consideration to this point and see what relief can be given to them.

The second point, to which I wish to draw attention, relates to the levy of excise duty 10 per cent *ad valorem* on patent or proprietary medicines which the hon. Minister has imposed. I think this is a matter which concerns the health of the people. Also it will crush the small scale industries in this line. The representationists carrying on the business of manufacturing medicines on a small scale want exemption from the excise duty as they cannot compete with the big

manufacturers. This is another point which I want to bring to the hon. Minister's notice.

As regards the glass industry, I have already handed over to the hon. Minister a representation from the Gondia factory called the Onama factory. I find in this small summary that there are some other factories, the Co-operative Glass Industries, Rathi Glass Works, and Agarwal, Guru Nanak Sasani and Kalicharan Glass Works which also want small-size phials manufactured out of broken glass exempted from the excise duty. They also claim exemption in respect of those glass works which work on what they call the 'blow' system and not by the power system. I believe the 'blow' system is used in small works.

There is one thing more. I have received a long representation from the association of radio merchants. They have also made certain proposals. In fact, they have made an alternative suggestion by which, they say, the same amount can be realised by the Finance Minister. I will read that alternative proposal. It is as follows:

"All India Radio Merchants' Association, Opera House, Bombay, suggest alternative proposal for levy of specific excise duty on radio sets instead of duty *ad valorem*. They claim that their proposal would fetch the same amount of revenue as envisaged in the Finance Bill".

I want the hon. Finance Minister to examine this proposal carefully. If their statement is correct, I hope he will be able to give them relief in this matter.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki (Nowgong): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I will deal with one or two points relating to our planning. But before I take up those points, I would like to congratulate

the Planning Commission on the improvement that they have effected in drawing up the Third Five Year Plan. It was admitted in connection with the First Plan that for lack of sufficient data and also various imbalances existing at the time, the First Plan could not be drawn up in a proper manner. The Second Plan was an improvement on that position, but the Third Plan as drafted is definitely much better.

With the experience that we have gained in respect of the two Plans, it is necessary to see whether we have achieved the main objectives that we laid down when we entered the period of planned economy. The first question that I want to ask is whether the increased national income during this period of ten years has been equitably or at least reasonably distributed. It is gratifying to note that the national income of the country has gone up by 42 per cent and the *per capita* income by 20 per cent. But if we look at the break-up, we find that 50 per cent of the national income is contributed by agriculture which sustains about 70 per cent of our population. Therefore, in simple arithmetic, the *per capita* share of this income by the agriculturists is definitely much lower than that shared by the non-agriculturists. This is one thing that we have to see in the Third and the subsequent plans, namely, to bridge up this difference as much as possible.

Secondly, I come to the question of regional disparity. The hon. Planning Minister who spoke this morning said, of course, with reference to Rajasthan that the Planning Commission have tried to reduce regional disparity as much as possible. But I draw the attention of the House and also of the Planning Commission to one fact, that while that may be true in relation to some States, in some others the difference seems to be wider and wider. As an instance, I would refer to Assam. In Assam, the State national income has gone up by only 21 per cent. Compared to the increase of 42 per cent in the national income of India as a

whole, that shows a very sorry state of affairs.

Then let us look at the *per capita* income. While the *per capita* income in 1960-61 for India as a whole is Rs. 306 (on the basis of 1948-49 prices), that for Assam is only Rs. 271. Another distressing feature is that so far as Assam is concerned, the *per capita* income instead of increasing is decreasing. In 1958-59, the *per capita* income was Rs. 276; in the next year, 1959-60, it has gone down to Rs. 271. These are the figures which the State Finance Minister gave to the Assam Assembly last Budget session.

My submission is that the Planning Commission, while allocating funds to different States should see that these differences in *per capita* income and national income in different regions or States are bridged up from Plan to Plan.

There is another aspect. The Planning Minister referred to the increase in population; and some hon. Members have also spoken about the different aspects of the increase in population. Again, in the case of Assam, the increase has been colossal. It is as much as 34.3 per cent while the average for Indian is 21.1 per cent. Now, this increase in population has increased our responsibility, our burden in finding means of livelihood and employment to the new entrants in the field of employment. But, so far as Assam is concerned, it has created more difficulty, because, as I have shown earlier, their income is already low. And, as is known to this House, Assam is one of the States where there is little of industrialisation. Therefore, this increased population will have to be sustained by agriculture which is also at a very low ebb, particularly, in our State because it is subjected to floods, drought, and other drawbacks of agriculture and also other national calamities.

I will take another point so far as our Planning is concerned. It is this. The Prime Minister, while initiating

[Shri Liladhar Kotoki]

the debate on the Draft Five Year Plan in this House in August last and also in the other House drew attention to this aspect and it is regarding implementation. It is not simply the amount of money that you spent on various schemes and projects that should make us complacent, because money alone will not lead us to a correct appraisal as to whether the goal that has been aimed at, the objective that has been aimed at, has been achieved. Therefore, it is necessary that constant appraisal and evaluation of the different projects is taken up.

During the Second Plan Period, the Planning Commission has done some job in this direction. But, what I want to submit is that this should be a regular feature, a regular process and every year an annual appraisal and the prospect of the Plan under different heads, in different sectors should be prepared and placed before the House so that the House may get a chance to examine them and be satisfied that our planning is going in the proper direction.

In 1968, so far as the Second Plan is concerned, they brought out *An appraisal and prospect* in May; and in September they brought out what they called *Re-appraisal of the Second Five Year Plan*. This is a very useful study. And, I have no doubt that the Planning Commission itself got various suggestions from different quarters; and the difficulties that the Planning Commission faced with regard to the Plan, to a great extent, were overcome because of these suggestions. Therefore, as the Prime Minister himself has stressed, I would suggest that this appraisal should be an annual feature as in the case of the Ministries. The reports of the Ministries do not give us a complete picture. And, therefore, if we get this annual appraisal from the Planning Commission, we will get a correct picture as to whether we are proceeding on proper lines.

Reverting back to the first point, namely the disparity, I would conclude by drawing the attention of the House to an assurance given by the Prime Minister in this House and also by the Planning Minister in the other House, during the August-September Session. He said that an expert committee will be set up to enquire into how exactly this additional income that has come to the country or *per capita* has spread. The Planning Minister also, in the other House, went a step further and said that the terms of reference of the proposed committee would be

"To report on trends in the distribution of income and wealth and in changes in the level of living during the First and Second Five Year Plans."

I do not know whether this expert committee has been set up. The House would like to know what are the exact terms of reference that have been placed before it, and when this report is expected by this House.

I would suggest that the terms of reference should not be merely confined to the distribution of income and wealth, but should also be to suggest how the Plan allocation should be redistributed so as to bring about the removal of the imbalances and disparities more and more in subsequent Plans.

One more point and then I will conclude. In our Plans we have seen that there are a lot of lacunae due to which the targets could not be achieved and the Plans could not be completed within the time specified. In some cases, we find that some essential parts were not taken into consideration when the original plans and estimates were made. That brings about disastrous results.

We had very high hopes regarding the Central Mechanised Farm at Suratgarh. But, from the report of the Estimates Committee that came



out only recently, we find that such a big scheme did not take into consideration the irrigation aspect of it. Out of 29,000 and odd acres, only 3,000 acres had perennial irrigation and the rest of it did not have irrigation facilities at all. And, besides that, whatever crop they had grown has been damaged by floods. No step was taken to know and no calculation was made as to whether this area is affected by floods, whether this area has got sufficient irrigation facilities, and, if not, whether it is possible to provide irrigation facilities. Otherwise, all these big schemes are not going to bring the full results that we want. It is only an illustration that I am giving. My only point is that our Plans should be integrated so that we can achieve the objectives fully and in time.

Shri D. A. Katti (Chikodi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, since yesterday many hon. Members have observed that in view of the growing population we should increase agricultural production. That is true, because agricultural production is the foundation of the rest of the planned development. Without it, it will be impossible to make the Plan successful. In respect of agricultural production, the hon. Minister, Shri S. K. Patil said yesterday while replying to the debate on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture that the achievement in respect of agricultural production is very big and he said about this big achievement in a very big way. Rather, he congratulated himself on that point. For example, he said that now the people are eating more and that they are eating very good food.

This reminded me of one thing. A few days back I met a friend of mine who is a chakkiwala. He has got a chakki. He met me very accidentally, and I asked him: "How are you carrying on your chakki business?" He replied that it is a very sad experience; nowadays the people have no foodgrains to bring to his chakki for grinding; they are carrying on somehow with Gajra, etc. So, he said

that the chakki business is running into losses. It means that the people have no foodgrains to grind. This is what the chakkiwala says. But the hon. Minister says that the people are eating more. I say therefore that some confusion is caused in my mind. The question before me, is, which of these things is true. I want to know also whether Shri S. K. Patil was speaking only about those who have everything and those who eat all the time or whether he was speaking about all the people in the country. That is also the question before me.

Now, if there is more production, and if the people do not get enough to eat as per the Chakkiwala, I must say that the distribution of that production is not equitable. The first thing is, whether there is more production. The second thing is, if there is more production, whether there is equitable distribution of that production. According to me, there is less production; so, what Shri Patil says is not 100 per cent true. Then, there is no equitable distribution of the wealth that is produced: this is 100 per cent true.

Therefore, what I say about production can be easily understood. Take, for example, the average yield per acre. The Food Minister said that the yield in India is 80 million tons. I do not know how these figures are determined. But so far as the assessment is concerned, I am not so sure about these figures. I say this because once I met a Tehsildar who collects all these figures. I asked him how he gathers these figures. He said that they go to a particular area in a particular revenue circle; that they choose a particular land—of course it is a fertile land—and they fix the average yield, and that yield is made applicable to the rest of the plots. If the figures are collected in this way, I am sure that the figures supplied here are surely not true; they are not correct. They are wrong figures.

**An Hon. Member:** False figures.

**Shri D. A. Katti:** So, the production figures are doubtful. Even if, for argument's sake, we accept that these production figures are all right, even then, according to the Government figures, the average yield per acre is just quarter of a ton, whereas in the rest of the world, in other countries, the average yield is two tons or more per acre. The production is thus eight times more than what we produce here. Therefore, you cannot be proud of what you have gained here.

**An Hon. Member:** Is it China?

**Shri D. A. Katti:** In many other countries, the production is greater; the average yield is greater:—England, America, Canada, etc. For instance, Japan is producing still more; its average yield is much more than here.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We are not discussing now the Food and Agriculture Ministry.

**Shri D. A. Katti:** I am speaking about planning.

**Shri B. K. Gaikwad:** Both are together.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Certainly, some broad features about planning may be given. Otherwise, these figures are not relevant here. The Demands for Grants under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture were already discussed. These points were more relevant there.

**Shri D. A. Katti:** I have said earlier that our Plan cannot be successful or will not be successful unless we get more of agricultural production. That is what I said. I am speaking about planning and not about the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Yesterday, Shri S. K. Patil said that we must take into account the increase in agricultural production. He also compared the acreage that has been brought under cultivation here, with the acreage in other countries. In that connection he also said that we are now able to cultivate 41 per cent of the total area of the land whereas in America it is only 14 per cent. But at the same time, we must take into consideration the size of the country and the population. In the USA, there are about 20 crores of people, whereas here we are 43 crores; and the USA is about three times bigger than India. That is why we cannot be satisfied with 41 per cent. I am only pointing out that they have reclaimed only 14 per cent of the total area and we have reclaimed 41 per cent. This was what Shri S. K. Patil said yesterday. But it is not a matter for pride. We must be able to produce more and bring more land under cultivation. There are six crores of acres lying waste in our country, and from Shri Patil's speech, it appears that he is not willing to reclaim more land. That would be a suicidal policy.

Having said so much about agricultural production. I would like to refer to one more aspect. Our Constitution has given us political freedom, and there is a pledge that we have made to the people, namely, that we would give them economic freedom also, which we have not yet done. Without economic freedom and social freedom, political freedom will have no meaning. The question is whether we are moving in that direction at all. My reply is that we are not moving in that direction. We are not trying to have that equitable distribution, and that is why the Plan is meant for a few people only. The Plan is not meant for all the people.

I would now quote one or two examples to show how the common man is suffering. My area is a tobacco-growing area and there are

many tobacco merchants. There are big merchants and also petty merchants. I am told that the Central Board of Revenue has made a rule that if anyone wants to deal in tobacco, he must furnish a personal security. The Government is not satisfied with sureties. A person who wants to deal with tobacco must also furnish his personal security. It means that one who owns property can alone carry on this trade, and one who has not got any property cannot have this trade at all. This is how the common man suffers. Generally, the common man, the petty merchant, takes some money from the big merchants and makes some purchases and then sells the things to somebody else and thus makes his livelihood.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I thought that furnishing of personal security is much easier than other sureties.

**Shri D. A. Katti:** But for that, one must own property. Without property, one cannot furnish any personal security. There are many people who are not having properties, that is, immovable properties, and they are mostly petty merchants belonging to the Scheduled Castes, and they are deprived of the trade facilities. This is how the common man is not allowed to have any benefit in the trade.

I would like to quote another example. There is so much demand for hand-made shoes in the Communist countries. There are people in Delhi and Agra who manufacture shoes, who are known as chamars. They manufacture shoes and they supply them to individual capitalists and also to the National Small Industries Corporation. The Corporation and the individual capitalists purchase the shoes from these manufacturers. But there is one association of these people who manufacture these shoes, they offer to export shoes. They approached the State Trading Corporation with the request that the orders to supply the shoes to the foreign countries should be placed with them. But the State Trading Corporation said that it is

the policy of the Government not to have any third agency; there are already two agencies, namely, one individual capitalist and the National Small Industries Corporation. It is the policy that the order should be placed with these two agencies only and not with the third. The capitalist is getting the benefit there; the Corporation is getting the benefit whereas that benefit is denied to the people who actually manufacture the shoes. This is how the common man, the poor people, are being denied all these benefits.

14 hrs.

Same is the case in respect of small industries. I have forgotten to bring the report of the Community Development Ministry, but if you go through the average achievements given there, you will find that in respect of small and village industries, nothing has been done. Some tools have been furnished. I do not remember, but if you read it, you will find that there is nothing done practically in respect of small and village industries. 70 per cent of the people are agriculturists and out of them 30 per cent are landless agricultural labourers. Their problem has to be solved. They are unemployed for the greater part of the year and some employment is needed for them. If you encourage small and village industries, it is possible to give them some employment. In that respect, Government have not done anything; whatever has been done is too negligible and that is not done in any way to solve the problem of unemployment of these people. This is how the common man is being deprived of all the benefits of the Plan. Therefore, I am constrained to say that the Plan is meant for the few, for the haves and not for the poor people.

One more point I want to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister about the tobacco business. Some licence known as mahar concession licence are issued to the people in Belgaum district which is my area. These licences are issued to the

[Shri D. A. Katti]

scheduled castes people and with the help of these licences, they go and collect a variety of tobacco known as the *gual* tobacco. I do not know whether you know that variety. The scheduled caste ladies go from field to field and collect *gual* leaves. If they do not collect it, the farmer will not collect it and it will go waste. In order to facilitate them to collect these leaves, the licence is given.

Now there is a restriction put on those people that they should get the survey number of the plots in order to collect the *gual* leaves. The farmers themselves do not know the survey numbers of their own plots. It is not possible for these scheduled caste ladies, who are illiterate, to know the survey number. They are being asked to get the survey number of the particular plot and also obtain the signature of the farmer. It is not at all possible. I told the Superintendent or the Deputy Superintendent that it is not practicable and if they insist on that, there will not be any collection of the *gual* tobacco and thereby there will be loss of revenue to Government. But even then the whim prevails there. The central excise inspectors can enter any house of a scheduled caste man to find out whether there is any such *gual* tobacco. In that way, harassment is being caused to the people. I hope the Minister will look into this matter.

Lastly, a certain friend of mine has written a short letter, which I would like to read. He says:

"The warehouses run by the Central warehousing Corporation and the State Warehousing Corporations do not at present provide storage facilities to tobacco on the ground that under the National Agriculture and Warehousing Act, they are prohibited from extending such facilities to tobacco. The definition in the Act of 'agriculture produce' does not include tobacco. To enable

the warehouses to extend storage facilities to tobacco, it is necessary to amend the definition of 'agriculture produce' to include tobacco also. This will facilitate tobacco growers."

He has asked me to kindly request the Union Minister for Excise to take all necessary actions and to amend this definition to provide storage facilities for tobacco. I think a representation has also been sent to the Minister. I request the Minister to take these things into consideration and do the needful.

श्री राधे लाल व्यास (उज्जैन) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो अर्थ मंत्रालय की मांगें रखी गई हैं उनका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। अभी हाल ही में योजना मंत्री जी ने पिछड़े प्रदेश और अविक्सित प्रदेशों के बारे में फिर अपने आश्वासन को दुहराया है कि उसकी ओर हम विशेष ध्यान देंगे। लेकिन उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे थोड़ी इस सम्बन्ध में शिकायत है और वह यह है कि पिछड़े अनुभव के आधार पर मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि जहाँ इस ओर प्लानिंग कमिशन चिंतित है और कुछ जांच-पड़ताल भी हो रही है कि पिछड़े हुए और अविक्सित क्षेत्रों का कैसे सुधार किया जाये और उनको भी दूसरे प्रदेशों के मुकाबले में बराबरी पर लाया जाये। उसके लिये चिंतित होते हुए भी कुछ प्रदेशों की ओर ध्यान जाता है और कुछ की ओर नहीं जाता है। उदाहरण के तौर पर मध्यप्रदेश जिससे कि मैं आता हूँ और जिसके कि बारे में अधिकृत रूप से कुछ तथ्य आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ, उसके बारे में ही कहूँगा कि यह हिन्दुस्तान का सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश है और इस विशाल प्रदेश को बनाने में जिन कर्गधारों का हाथ रहा है उसमें से हमारे माननीय अर्थ मंत्री भी एक हैं। यह भी उनके बनाने वालों में से

एक थे । रिआर्गेनाइजेशन कमिशन ने भी इस बड़े प्रदेश को बना कर के देश की आर्थिक स्थिति और यहां के साधन, खनिज साधन, वन के साधन और मैनपावर आदि सबसे यह आशा की थी कि यह एक अच्छे प्रदेश की उन्नति में काफी योग दे सकेंगे और बड़ा उन्नत क्षेत्र बनेगा । लेकिन इतने बड़े प्रदेश की जो उसके आसपास दूसरे बड़े-बड़े प्रदेश बम्बई, गुजरात, आंध्र, और उत्तर प्रदेश हैं, यह सब बड़े-बड़े प्रदेश लग हुए हैं, उनसे अगर इसकी तुलना की जाये और देखा जाये तो यह जो कि देश के बीच मध्य भाग में एक बड़ा प्रदेश है यह कई बातों में बहुत ज्यादा पिछड़ा हुआ है और यदि प्लानिंग कमिशन और हमारे अर्थ मंत्री जो इसकी पिछड़ी हुई स्थिति की ओर ध्यान नहीं देंगे तो मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि इस दौड़ में जहां दूसरे प्रदेश आगे बढ़ जायेंगे वहां यह हिस्सा जिम्मेदार कि हम अधिक विकसित करना चाहते हैं और जल्दी बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, वह हमारा भाग इस देश का बहुत पीछे रह जाने वाला है, कमजोर रहने वाला है और यह कमजोरी उस प्रदेश की ही नहीं होगी बल्कि यह सारे देश की कमजोरी होगी ।

दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के कुछ आंकड़े मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ । हमने देखा कि प्लानिंग कमिशन की जो तीसरी ड्राफ्ट रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने आई उसके अनुसार दूसरी योजना के काल में पिछड़े प्रदेशों की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया गया । जो खासतौर से स्केयरसिटी एरियाज़ हैं उनको उन्नत करने के लिये कुछ राज्यों को स्पेशल ग्रांट्स दी गईं । राज्य सरकारों को ऐसे स्केयरसिटी एरियाज़ में सुधार कार्य करने के लिये और उनमें परमानेंट इम्प्रूवमेंट करने के लिये विशेष ग्रांट्स दी गई हैं । लेकिन उन स्पेशल ग्रांट्स को मध्यप्रदेश को देने के बारे में कोई जिक्र नहीं है । अब यह तो ठीक है कि मध्यप्रदेश

में अन्न की कमी नहीं है लेकिन एक अन्न की ही तो प्रान्त्रिय नहीं है । वहां पर अन्न के अभाव दूसरी समस्याएं हैं, दूसरे प्रश्न हैं और बड़े जटिल प्रश्न हैं जिनकी कि ओर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है लेकिन उनकी ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है और उसमें मध्यप्रदेश की प्रान्त्रिय का कहीं जिक्र नहीं है । दूसरे राज्यों को स्पेशल ग्रांट्स दी गई हैं ।

सेकेंड फाइव ईयर प्लान में हम कैसे पीछे रहे यह मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ । सेकेंड फाइव ईयर प्लान में मध्यप्रदेश के वास्ते १६० करोड़ और ६० लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई थी लेकिन खर्च सिर्फ १५० करोड़ हुआ अर्थात् ४० करोड़ और ६० लाख रुपया मध्यप्रदेश को कम दिया गया । अब इसके लिये अर्थ मंत्री जो कहेंगे कि इसमें राज्य का दोष है लेकिन मैं इसे बहुत जोरदार शब्दों में कहना चाहूंगा कि इसमें राज्य का दोष नहीं है बल्कि दोष केन्द्र का और प्लानिंग कमिशन का है । हमारे राज्य में प्लान के प्रथम वर्ष में ही जितना रुपया मुकरंर हुआ था उतना वह पूरा खर्च नहीं कर पाया । सन् ५६-५७ के लिये हमारी सीलिंग खर्च करने के वास्ते ३२ करोड़ और ८० लाख रुपये मंजूर हुई थी जिसमें से कि सिर्फ १८ करोड़ और ८७ लाख रुपया खर्च हो सका और पूरा रुपया खर्च न होने के कारण है । एक तो वह रिआर्गेनाइजेशन का पहला साल था और विन्ध्य, महाकौशल, मध्यभारत और भोपाल आये । कैपिटल नागपुर से हटा कर भोपाल आया । जबलपुर, रायपुर, ग्वालियर, इंदौर, भोपाल और रीवा इतनी जगहों पर अलग-अलग प्राक्सिजेज थे । अब इधर से उधर कागज-पत्तर जाने में सारा ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन अत्यवस्थित हो गया था । इंडस्ट्रीज डिस्लोकेट हो गई थी और सड़कों और रेलों की व्यवस्था के अभाव के कारण एकीकरण बराबर नहीं हो सका और जिसकी कि बजट से रुपया पूरा खर्च नहीं हो

## [श्री राधे लाल व्यास]

सका। इन सब कारणों से पहले साल तो ज़रूर ख़पया पूरा खर्च नहीं हो सका लेकिन अगले सालों के बारे में यह शिकायत नहीं की जा सकती है और अगले सालों में यह हालत नहीं रही। मैं आंकड़ों के द्वारा बतलाना चाहता हूँ। १९५७-५८ में २७ करोड़ सीलिंग मुक़रर हुई। उसके अग्रेस्ट स्टेट ने २७.३५ करोड़ खर्च किया। १९५८-५९ में ३१.७२ करोड़ सीलिंग थी और ३२.१६ करोड़ खर्च हुआ। १९५९-६० में ३४.२२ करोड़ सीलिंग निश्चित हुई और उग्र के अग्रेस्ट ३५.१६ करोड़ स्टेट ने खर्च किया। १९६०-६१ के लिये ३६.५१ करोड़ ख़पया मन्ज़ूर हुआ है और मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें से एक पाई भी बचने वाली नहीं है। गत वर्ष में भी पूरा ख़पया खर्च हुआ। इस अवस्था में मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जब गत वर्षों में राज्य पूरे ख़पये को खर्च करने में समर्थ था और उसमें क्षमता थी, तो फिर क्यों ख़पये को कम किया गया और विभिन्न समस्याओं को हल करने के लिये प्रदेश को केन्द्र की ओर से पूरी मदद क्यों नहीं मिली।

जहाँ तक स्टेट के रिजोसिड का संबंध है, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि १९०.९० करोड़ ख़पये में से स्टेट का कोटा था ५७.७० करोड़ ख़पये और सेंटर का कोटा था १४३.२० करोड़ ख़पये। इसमें ५७.७० करोड़ के अग्रेस्ट स्टेट ने ५४.६५ करोड़ ख़पये का इन्तज़ाम किया। इसलिये यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि बूँक स्टेट अपने रिजोसिड नहीं जुटा सकी, इसलिये सेंटर कैसे वे। इसके मुखबले में सेंटर ने १४३.२० करोड़ ख़पये में से केवल ९४.४० करोड़ ख़पये की व्यवस्था की।

यह मेने दूसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना का बोझ या बिज आपके सामने रखा है।

इससे स्पष्ट है कि हम काफी पीछे रह गये हैं। तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में ३०० करोड़ ख़पये हमारे राज्य के लिये मन्ज़ूर हुए हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे प्रदेश की प्राबलम्ब को देखा जाये। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक एरिया का सम्बन्ध है, हमारे प्रदेश को सारे देश का १२.७९ परसेंट एरिया मिला है। पापुलेशन की दृष्टि से सारे देश की पापुलेशन का ७.३ परसेंट हमारे प्रदेश में है और उसमें में भी लगभग ९० लाख आदिवासी, हरिजन और बैकवर्ड क्लासिड हैं।

कृषि की दृष्टि से भी हमारा प्रदेश बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। हमारा सारा देश ही कृषि-प्रधान देश है, लेकिन हमारे यहाँ तो कृषि ही मुख्य व्यवसाय है और उसमें भी हम बैकवर्ड हैं, क्योंकि हमको ज्यादातर मानसून पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है। सैकड़ प्लान के अन्त में हमारे यहाँ इन्फिटेड एरिया ७.३ परसेंट है, जोकि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में सब से कम है, जबकि सारे देश में इन्फिटेड एरिया १९ परसेंट है।

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** In Gujerat it is only 5 per cent.

श्री राधे लाल व्यास : ठीक है, गुजरात में पांच परसेंट होगा।

**Shri Morarji Desai:** In Maharashtra it is only 6 per cent or so.

श्री राधे लाल व्यास : मैं यह कह रहा था कि मध्यप्रदेश में मेनली एग्रीकल्चरल है। वहाँ इतनी इन्फिटेड नहीं है। गुजरात में इन्फिटेड काफ़ी है।

श्री मो० ब० ठाकुर (पाटन) : कौन सी इन्फिटेड है, सिचाये टेक्स्टाइल के ?

श्री राधे लाल व्यास : वहाँ टेक्स्टाइल बहुत ज्यादा है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वहाँ तेल निकला है ।

श्री राबे लाल व्यास : लेकिन दूसरी बातों को देखिये । हमारे यहाँ मिनरल रिपोर्ट्स कितने हैं । सरकार की रिपोर्ट से पता चलता है कि हमारे यहाँ काफ़ी मिनरल्स हैं । क्या बग़ैर पैसे के उनको एक्सप्लॉयट किया जा सकता है ?

श्री मोरारजी बेसाई : स्टील मिल है ।

श्री राबे लाल व्यास : इसके साथ ही साथ हम सड़कों के बारे में बहुत ज्यादा पिछड़े हुए हैं । हमारे यहाँ १,००० स्क्वेयर-माइल्स में कुल ११ मील सड़कें हैं, जबकि हिन्दुस्तान में १,००० स्क्वेयर-माइल्स में ३१ मील सड़कें हैं । ये सैकंड फाइव थीभर प्लान के एंड के फ़िगर्स हैं, जो मैं आपके सामने प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूँ । दूसरे प्रदेशों में भी सड़कें कम हो सकती हैं । कहा जा सकता है कि राजस्थान में भी कम हैं । लेकिन राजस्थान में पहाड़ नहीं हैं । हमारे यहाँ पहाड़ हैं, नदियाँ हैं और उन पर जगह-जगह पर पुल चाहिये । यह इतनी बड़ी प्रॉब्लम है कि हमारे प्रदेश को सड़कों के विषय में थाल-इंडिया स्तर पर लाने के लिये करोड़ों रुपये चाहिये । बारिश के समय लोग एक गाँव से दूसरे गाँव जा नहीं सकते हैं, क्योंकि पुल नहीं है । सड़कों की बात तो भलग रही, पुल भी नहीं बन सके हैं । उनके लिये करोड़ों रुपये की जरूरत होगी । नागपुर प्लान के सम्बन्ध में कहा जाता है कि हमने टारगेट्स ऐचीव कर लिये हैं और हम धीरे धीरे हैं । लेकिन एक भलग प्रदेश के हिसाब से देखें, जोकि देश के बीच में स्थित और सारे ग्राम-वास के प्रदेशों से जिनका संबंध है । यहाँ से वहाँ गाँव पहुंचाने के लिये सड़कों वगैरह की जरूरत होती है । इस महान् समस्या को कैसे हल किया जा सकता है ।

आज हमारे प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि हम हर गाँव में ड्रिंकिंग वाटर देना चाहते हैं । मैं कुर्भों की बात आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ । हमारे यहाँ ११,००० ऐसे गाँव हैं, जहाँ कोई भी कुर्भा नहीं है और १५,००० ऐसे गाँव हैं, जिनको भगर गहरा न किया जायेगा, तो उनसे बर-बर पानी नहीं मिल सकता । हमारे यहाँ १६,००० ऐसे गाँव हैं, जहाँ इनसफ़िबेंट वाटर है । उससे पूरा नहीं हो सकता है । यह एक कालोसल प्रॉब्लम है । करोड़ों रुपये इन पाँचों में कुर्भों की समस्या को हल करने के लिये चाहिए, लेकिन मुश्किल से दो, डार्ड करोड़ रुपये थंड फाइव थीभर प्लान में प्रोवाइड किया गया है ।

हमारे यहाँ आदिवासी क्षेत्र है । बस्तर में जो घटना घटी, उसके विषय में आपने सुना । हमारे यहाँ बहुत निरक्षरता है, हम दूसरे राज्यों के मुकाबले में साक्षरता में बँकड़ हैं । इसलिये इन भोले-भाले लोगों को कई लोग उकसाते हैं । भगर लोग शिक्षित नहीं होंगे, तो वे देश की सम्पत्ति और पैदावार को कैसे बढ़ायेंगे । इस और भी ध्यान देने की जरूरत है ।

मैं निवेदन करना कि ला एंड आर्ट की प्रॉब्लम भी हमारे यहाँ है और क्रीटल भी हमारे यहाँ की प्रॉब्लम है । इन सारे प्रॉब्लम की और देखने की जरूरत है । हम सामाजिक दृष्टि से भी पिछड़े हुए हैं और, जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा है, हमारे यहाँ आदिवासी और हरिजन बहुत ज्यादा हैं । यदि इस बैकवर्डनेस, धनडेवलपमेंट और एडिुकेशन की और ध्यान देकर इसको एच ए स्पेशल प्रॉब्लम ट्रीट नहीं किया जायेगा और इसके लिये विशेष व्यवस्था नहीं की जायेगी, तो मुझे अब है कि इस बीड़ में हमारा प्रदेश, मध्यप्रदेश, बहुत पीछे रहने वाला है ।

[श्री राधे लाल व्यास]

हमारे यहां भलाई और हेवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्स बनाए गए हैं और हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे यहां के नीजवान उनमें लिये जाय, लेकिन कैसे लिये जा सकते हैं, जब तक कि बहां टैक्निकल एजुकेशन की व्यवस्था न होगी। इतने बड़े प्रदेश में थर्ड फ्राइव यीअर प्लान में कुल पांच टैक्निकल इंस्टीट्यूट दिये गये हैं। हम लोगों को कृषि के अतिरिक्त दूसरे धंधों में लगाना चाहते हैं और बेरोजगारी को मिटाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन इस प्रदेश में बेरोजगारी कैसे मिटेगी, जब तक लोगों को दूसरे धंधे अपनाने के लिये तैयार नहीं किया जायेगा।

मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि नेशनल डेवलपमेंट कौंसिल की बैठक होने जा रही है और पिछड़े प्रदेशों के बारे में जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और अध्ययन किया जा रहा है। इसलिये मध्यप्रदेश के विशेष प्रश्नों के बारे में—ला एंड आर्डर का प्रश्न है, एजुकेशन का प्रश्न है और विशेषकर रोड्स का प्रश्न है, जिनके बारे में हम बहुत ज्यादा पिछड़े हुए हैं, आवागमन के साधन बड़े कठिन और दुर्लभ हैं, काफ़ी नदियां और नाले हैं, थोड़ी-थोड़ी दूर पर कई नदी नाले मिलते हैं—ध्यान दिया जाये और विशेष सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की जाये। तभी यह प्रदेश आगे बढ़ सकेगा और देश का एक प्रच्छन्न भाग बनेगा और उससे देश की उन्नति में बहुत बड़ा सहयोग मिलेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए अपना आसन ग्रहण करता हूँ।

Shri T. Subramanyam (Bellary):  
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we have completed two Five Year Plan periods and have entered into the Third Five Year Plan period. Our Plans, I submit, are a moral equivalent to war which we are waging against poverty, backwardness, low standards of living, etc., and we propose to secure the

socio-economic welfare of 438 millions of people within a democratic set-up. The State naturally plays a very active role in this work, and it looks after its own investment as well as the economic activity in the private sector also.

Taking both the Plans together, agricultural production rose by 35 per cent, industrial production increased by 80 per cent, national income by 40 per cent, rate of investment rose from 5 to 11 per cent per annum, and under the Third Five Year Plan the objectives are: self-sufficiency in foodgrains, increase in agricultural production, expansion of basic industries like steel, fuel and power, establishment of machine-building plants, utilisation to the fullest extent of the man-power resources and expansion in employment opportunities.

Sir, it is proposed that there should be more even distribution of economic power. The rate of investment will go up in the Third Five Year Plan from 11 to 14 per cent. In agriculture—I shall just refer to only one thing—we propose to achieve self-sufficiency in the Third Five Year Plan and produce about 100 million tons of foodgrains. I submit that we should maximise in the utilisation of the irrigation facilities provided under the various projects—major, medium and minor—and at the same time provide for fertilisers. This is the crux of the problem, and I request the Finance Ministry and other Ministries concerned, that in the matter of starting fertiliser factories each State should be provided with at least one fertiliser factory.

Then, with regard to industries, we want to strengthen the base. There is a Plan outlay of Rs. 7,500 crores in the public sector. In the private sector, it is proposed to invest about Rs. 4,000 crores. Regarding the resources, it is heartening that deficit-financing has been reduced during the period of the Third Plan. We remember well that during the course of the discussion on the Second Plan there was criticism



about taking recourse to deficit financing to the extent of about Rs. 1,200 crores. Actually it came to Rs. 1,175 crores. Now, during the Third Plan, we propose to have Rs. 550 crores from this source. Another heartening feature is that the Finance Minister has been able to envisage Rs. 2,200 crores by way of foreign assistance. In the First Plan it was only Rs. 982 crores. This shows that we are creating confidence in other countries and in our own country and that we are well on the way to achieving our targets of industrialisation.

In industrialisation we want large, medium and small-scale industries. It is not possible to start large-scale industries in every place. We have got 5,80,000 villages and out of the 438 million people 83 per cent live in villages. So, out of every 6, 5 live in the villages and 4 out of that 5 are dependent on agriculture. Large-scale organised industries account for half of the net output from manufactures, that is to say, about Rs. 1100 crores. These large-scale organised industries and mines employ 4 million people. The small-scale industries employ thrice this number, or about 12 million people. The role of the cottage and small-scale industries is very great. They provide employment and help in the equitable distribution of the national income. There is also effective utilisation and mobilisation of our resources, capital, skill and manpower. It also counteracts the threat that we see towards greater and greater urbanisation.

In this context, I would like to refer to handlooms, which constitute the largest cottage industry in India. It employs 75 lakhs of people directly and another 75 lakhs of people indirectly. It is not opposed to modern scientific methods. By encouragement of handloom I do not mean that the out-moded and unscientific type of handlooms should be encouraged. Those who are working in the handloom sector are anxious to introduce the latest and modern methods of

scientific devices so that production per loom may be doubled or trebled. At the same time, they are also anxious that the people who are actually working in the various handloom industries should not be thrown out of employment.

There are about 28 lakhs of handlooms in our country and out of these 22 lakhs are commercial. One-fifth of them are working on higher counts, that is, 40 counts and above. There is a proposal now that an excise levy should be made on the supply of yarn of 40 counts and above to the handlooms. There is a handicap of 15 per cent increase in the price of yarn. In 1958 it was computed that the handicap was 11 per cent, and to offset this handicap rebates were given on the sales of handloom cloth at the rate of 12 nP in Bombay 9 nP in other areas. Now this rebate has been reduced to 5 nP with respect to retail sales and 3 nP with respect to wholesale sales, and thus the competitive capacity of the handloom cloth as against the cloth produced in the larger mills has been reduced. Moreover, there has been a rise in the price of yarn also. I learn from some of the handloom weavers that they are compelled to go even to the black-market and pay 5 to 10 per cent higher to secure yarn which is needed for their looms.

The excise duty of 15 nP per kilogram, it is expected, would bring about Rs. 64 lakhs per annum. Considering the fact that the handloom cloth, especially the finer variety of handloom using 40 counts and above is a good foreign exchange earner and there is a good demand for this cloth in other countries, particularly in Africa, I would humbly submit to the Finance Minister that he should consider this matter sympathetically and drop this proposal for levy of excise duty on yarn supplied to these handlooms. We are giving every year about Rs. 5 crores as loans or grants to handloom industry. By taking away this sum of Rs. 64 lakhs from them every year and then giving them Rs. 5 crores, you are creating so much of dissatisfaction

[Shri T. Subramanyam]

in them, which is very undesirable. I submit earnestly and humbly that a proper climate should be created by which the handloom sector feels confident that it can go about in the present set-up with its work and its employment position will not suffer. I submit that the yarn which is supplied to the handloom weavers, as also the art silk and staple fibre yarn consumed by the handloom industry should be exempted and that no excise levy should be made on them.

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipur): I have moved a number of cut motions in order to submit these points for the consideration of the Finance Ministry. First of, all I would like to submit that our economic development has been rather uneven and lop-sided. The inequality and social di-equilibrium are still persisting. Rather, they have been accentuated after the two Plans. Our economic progress has been rather too slow and too little. We have not been able to break the inertia and we have not been able to mobilise the creative forces in our country. We are still living on the subsistence level and we are far away from the affluent society of the West. Government have been speaking about the socialistic pattern of society and an egalitarian society, but we are far away from it.

The expected rise in the national income after the Second Plan is estimated to be about ten per cent. For the Third Plan the estimate is about fifteen per cent which means an annual increase of only 3.5 per cent. That is why I say that our rate of economic development is too slow. There has been growing urbanisation all over India and increasing concentration of wealth in a few hands. This will not lead us to socialism or the socialistic pattern of society. Moreover, there is likelihood of further aggravation of the disparity in productivity and income between the over-crowded rural India and the rapidly-advancing urban India. We find also that in some of the back-

ward regions of our country the economy has remained stagnant for the last 10 to 12 years. The rate of development and growth of our economy has been, of course, high in some States and very low in some other States and Union Territories. I will not go into the figures here. Professor Raj of the Delhi School of Economics has observed that in the last decade significant increases in per capita income has taken place only in a few States and as much as 30 per cent of the increase in total income during this period has accrued to the higher income groups.

We understand that the public sector in India produces only 10 per cent of the national income. The rest of the production is done by the private sector, by individual producers. As I have already pointed out, according to Professor Raj of the Delhi School of Economics, there has been considerable increase in the income of the middle and upper classes. But, the savings have not increased proportionately. Direct taxation amounts to only 3 per cent and indirect taxation amounts to 10 per cent of the national income.

Sir, according to the budget estimates of 1961-62 the Government proposes to raise Rs. 58 crores by way of new indirect taxation, whereas only Rs. 3 crores are to be raised by way of new direct taxation. On one hand, the middle-man's coffee is going to be taxed and the poor man's betel nut is also to be taxed, on the other hand the rich companies are allowed to donate or spend on charities upto Rs. 1 lakh and tax holidays are also going to be given to the new hotels to be started. This will never lead to an egalitarian society. This will never lead to emotional integration of which we speak a lot. To ask the common people to bear a heavy burden for the development of our economy at this stage is quite unjust.

Sir, I submit that our policy should be to increase our domestic resources.

More than 30 per cent of our resources are being brought from outside and there is a great scope for increasing our domestic resources and for raising our productivity. I also submit that there is sufficient scope for the limitation of conspicuous consumption out of the capital gains and high incomes, and direct taxation should be resorted to to increase our resources more and more.

Sir, the increase in our national income is rather illusory because the value of the rupee has gone down to 4 annas. The national income is not proportionate to the amount of increase in prices. I submit that we have to do something to arrest the rise in prices. It is rather difficult to attain the objectives of our Plan if the prices go on increasing in this way. The Government says that it is a temporary phase and that the poor man has also to pay for the high cost of living. But, then, Sir, how much burden have they to bear? These rich people have also to bear a proportionate amount of sacrifice and for that it is necessary that we should have a stabilised price structure. We have to stabilise the prices of foodgrains, clothings and other essential commodities. In this respect, we are very much concerned at the helplessness of the Reserve Bank of India to control prices. This is the highest monetary authority of the country, but they have not been able to control the prices. Of course, there are other non-monetary factors. There are a lot of social sharks like hoarders, black marketeers, profiteers, racketeers and tax-evaders who have been working at all levels. They have also devoured a huge portion of our national income and they have prevented the even distribution of our national income. So Sir, I am of the opinion that the Government, the Reserve Bank of India and the public should make a concerted effort to hold the price line in order to make the Third Plan a success.

I cannot also approve of the Government's effort to lay so much emphasis on export drive. Of course, I can understand that our exports

should pay for the imports that we are making. But the pattern of world exports is changing every day and Japan and UK are also facing the same problem. The trend of our exports is changing in the composition as well as behaviour. We are devising some short-term solutions like better salemanship, improvement of quality, etc. but this will not pay in the long run because our exports are sure to decline in the long run. So, we have to find out some way to balance our imports and exports. We have, if necessary, to reduce our imports because our export drive is not an end in itself, but it is only a means for our economic development.

I have got a word to say about the LIC. There has been a great change in the working of the Life Insurance Corporation after nationalisation. It is good that the business has increased by 90 per cent. But, it has not achieved the target as yet. As regards the working of the Corporation, I may say it is far from satisfactory. The services rendered to the policy-holders are disappointing. I have had my own experience. I am told that there have been a lot of complaints regarding the non-issue of the notices and the delay in the issue of receipts. I have also had another peculiar experience. I took a policy in 1948 and it was to mature by 1963. When I was in jail last winter, I could not pay about two or three premiums and they told me that the policy had lapsed. Formerly, even in those circumstances we could easily revive the policy if we filled in a form and paid all our dues. I have paid all my dues and I have done everything necessary for the revival of the policy. But, then, I was told that I had to report my discharge from Jail and then only they will take action. It is about six months now that they have not taken any action. This is the state of affairs in the LIC. How will the poor people judge the working of the public sector undertaking like the LIC on such performances? The machinery is rather a bureaucratic one and there is a lot of room for improvement in its

[Shri L. Achaw Singh]

working. I submit that efficiency and promptness of service to policy-holders should improve. Otherwise, there is no future for this Corporation.

I have got one point regarding the development of the North-East Frontier of India. Especially in Assam Valley, lot of development works are being undertaken; they are going ahead with industrialisation also. But, in NEFA, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizo Hills and in the hill districts of Cachar and Tripura, in all these areas, the development work, specially the industrialisation work has been totally neglected. There is no power development scheme; there is no industrial scheme. Small industries are there. But, they want the necessary opportunity for increasing their standard of living and for increasing the employment potential. If these areas remain undeveloped, if the people are deprived of equal opportunities of employment as well as a rising standard of living, it is very difficult to imagine that there will be an emotional integration of the minority communities and the linguistic minorities in all these areas. This is the frontier meeting three countries, China, Pakistan and Burma, and it is necessary that the people of this area should also have their share in the development of the country.

I submit that communications, which are supposed to be the primary necessity for the development of this area, are still in a very primitive stage, and they have not yet been properly developed. The middlemen, the contractors and the officials eat up the major portion of the expenditure sanctioned for the development of communications. I know of my own territory, Manipur, where all these development schemes are being carried on. I say that most of the major schemes there have not been implemented.

For example, there are two major schemes for road development. One is the Imphal-Tamenglong Road,

about 74 miles long. It was started during the First Five Year Plan. It is about ten years now, and out of 74 miles, only 46 miles have been completed. Another major scheme, the construction of the New Cachar Road, 140 miles long, was started at the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan. Only 25 miles have been completed of this road so far. The Imphal Water Supply Scheme which was taken up during the First Plan has also not been implemented as yet, and the proposed new installation of a power plant at Leimakhong could not also be implemented. As for power consumption, the consumption in Manipur is only two units as against the all-India figure of 32 units.

As regards expenditure also, out of Rs. 625 lakhs which has been provided for the Second Five Year Plan for Manipur, a major portion, Rs. 262 lakhs, was still left to be utilised during the last year. From the trend of the expenditure during the last four years of the Second Five Year Plan, we find it is only about Rs. 91 lakhs annually. So, I am sure this Rs. 262 lakhs cannot be at all utilised fully during the year. That too has to be done during the gap and of the year between January and March. There is such a big gap in the target of expenditure. That is why the Estimates Committee has remarked, while dealing with the Home Ministry, that it is a pity that there should have been such a heavy shortfall under this head when good means of communications are the crying need of the area.

Another point which I want to make is about the techno-economic survey which was made by the National Council of Applied Economic Research recently. That has revealed the very desperate economic situation prevailing in the Union Territory of Manipur. The economy of the territory is purely agricultural, and the per capita income stands at Rs. 171 as against Rs. 261 for the whole of India for the year 1956. While 63 per cent of the working force

is engaged in agriculture and allied activities, this sector accounts for only 17 per cent of the total income. A suggestion has been made for increasing agricultural productivity by the introduction of double cropping and new crops like sugar and cotton. This is the only suggestion they have made for increasing agricultural productivity. The report, however, has failed to note the absence of any facilities for industrial development. Adequate provision has not been made for starting of medium and small-scale industries in Manipur, though Himachal Pradesh and Tripura have made much progress. It has also failed to note the failure of the Government to implement road construction and power schemes during the last two Plans.

I want to say that in the field of industry, Manipur is totally neglected. Only Rs. 4 lakhs have been provided for the coming year, and no industrial schemes have been proposed except one paper pulp industry, but that is also very doubtful because funds have not been adequately provided. The jurisdiction of the Assam Finance Corporation was extended to Tripura in 1960. I request the hon. Minister to extend the jurisdiction of this Corporation to Manipur also, so that we may have some facilities for provision of financial assistance from it for the development of small-scale and medium industries.

The Indian Stamp Act, 1899 has been in force in Manipur, but the Assam schedule is being followed. In fact, the Indian Stamp Act schedule was in operation actually. As a result there has been a huge loss of revenue. This is a mistake on the part of the administration. I think that should be corrected.

Shrimati Manjula Devi (Goalpara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, let me begin by congratulating the Planning Commission for ordering a special survey of the economic conditions on the India-China border areas for formulating a plan of economic betterment. I am very glad that in those isolated

and remote hilly areas, such steps are being taken. It is very necessary. This is a step in the right direction, and I am glad to note that at last the Planning Commission is taking the view that the human element too should be taken into consideration in planning.

Economic inequalities and discontent in these economically backward areas is a dangerous sign. We see in Shillong the All-Party Hill Leaders have boycotted the Shillong civic elections. They are going to boycott the general elections also. It is the outcome of economic backwardness. The feel neglected, they feel alienated. We have given Naga Land, and that is another reason why they are determined to have this separate Hill State. In spite of my fond hope that Assam would remain united, I am afraid there is no way out of it. So, I request the Finance Minister to think in terms of this popular feeling in the hill areas.

I am glad the Finance Minister is going to visit Kohima in the NEFA area. He can ascertain the feeling prevailing there, and think of the economic measures necessary for these hill regions.

There is a continuous supply of arms to the Naga rebels, and I hope when he goes there, he would make investigations and find out the source of this supply. There should be great vigilance in the Intelligence Department there. We see now with regard to the bomb cases that the bomb gangs are operating in all the big cities of India. This may probably be the work of spies operating from our neighbouring country. So strict vigilance is most necessary. I feel that certain economic facilities and a higher status should be given to the intelligence services. That will give them more impetus in their work.

The internal security of the country is quite important. For national security economic security is most important. To build up a strong nation economic security is most vital.

[Smt. Manjula Devi]

The struggle for economic equality causes frustration and mistrust and brings discontent. Where inequalities prevail it tears up the country into warring groups and retards the growth of national development. To eliminate disparity there should be a certain change in the licensing policy. A selective and exclusive few get the monopoly of these licences and the licensing policy should be released from concentration of wealth in the hands of a few people in the country.

I am glad, Sir, there is a proposal for the establishment of a National Investment Corporation. This proposed National Investment Corporation will give the small investor a profitable investment opportunity. This is welcome news. To build up the national wealth, coordinated efforts in the public as well as private sectors are necessary. In the public sector, enthusiasm, initiative and enterprise are lacking. The grand building up of the steel plants, power plants and many other public undertakings is a proud achievement in the public sector. But there should be more effort for prevention of break-downs. For instance, look at the power break-down in Delhi. We have been suffering for the last few days and if there had not been a faulty construction this might not have occurred. So, there should be expert technical training and specialised experts should be available in all undertakings.

As for exports, the pathetic condition of exports in international trade is indeed very deplorable; even more so the pathetic fall in standards of exports is also worth considering. It is necessary to have qualitative research in this matter. I know that many committees and boards for promotion of exports are functioning. But that is not sufficient. The proper thing is not done. In this connection I would suggest that an export survey in foreign lands should be done by the embassies and there should be a sort of export promotion wing in the

foreign embassies to assess the export possibilities of our country in the particular country where they exist.

Handlooms, of course, are one of our biggest foreign exchange earners. I hope that the yarn would be freed from excise duty. I am sorry that the yarn is being taxed. We seem to be walking in two directions. We want to encourage exports. At the same time we go on taxing the essential raw material of our exports.

Of course, our Plans are very majestic, especially our Third Five Year Plan. We have got more steel plants; the entire sub-continent of India is going to be covered with C.D. blocks. But the time has come for consolidating our undertakings, the undertakings of the first two Five Year Plans. We should consolidate the work that we have taken in hand before expanding further. Expansion may be necessary. But consolidation becomes more urgent. It is the most essential factor. The most imperative need is for the development of human resources. These human resources must be tapped. Man must rise as tall and majestic as the steel plants we have built. There should be compulsory technical training along with free compulsory education. Side by side there should be military training as well. There is such lack of discipline in our country not only among the young, but even among the old. This is very strange. I do hope that in every school there will be preliminary military disciplinary training. There should be healthy, mental and physical environments in schools. Vocational training and hobbies could be developed in school life, as specialised technical education is imparted along with college education. Technical education should always be there, so that in afterlife it may be employed in that particular sphere of life.

I feel that there should be total prohibition. I have seen several heart

breaks and broken homes. I hope we can save all these heart-breaks and broken homes and economic frustrations due to excessive drinking, if there is total prohibition.

Now I emphasise that in the Third Plan small scale industries should be given priority, because smaller investments will give quicker output. Rural power is most necessary for rural industries, because we can absorb the ever-increasing rural unemployment areas and rural industries and small there. Census figures show more increase of population in rural scale industries can absorb all this excess population and unemployed youth.

I would like to say one word regarding the administrative set up. There should be financial appreciation to those able administrators in offices who put in their whole heart in it. Of course, there are the usual promotions, but they are in their own rights. I feel that when there is a certain financial appreciation to a befitting officer, he will put all his heart in the work. Since more and more power is given to the officer it will be most befitting and encouraging.

Now, economic security brings social security, social security brings national security. And for national security we must, all of us together, make a united effort in all our undertakings.

15 hrs.

श्री रा० रा० मिश्र (कैलाबाद) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मंत्रालय प्रशासन का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण अंग है और इस विभाग को सरकार के अन्य विभागों के लिए धन की व्यवस्था करनी होती है। इसका सीधा सम्बन्ध हमारे देश की अर्थ नीति से है। गत वर्ष हमारे देश के बैंकिंग बिजनेस को स्प्रेड करने के लिए इस मंत्रालय ने जो कदम उठाये हैं और बैंकिंग कानून में जितने संशोधन किये हैं, उनके द्वारा हमारे देश का बैंकिंग व्यवसाय बहुत दृढ़ हो गया है। हमें आशा करनी चाहिए कि अबिष्य में बैंक

के फल्योर्ज की बहुत कम बातें सुनने को मिलेंगी।

इस मंत्रालय का विशेष काम हमारे देश के ग्रन्दर टैक्सों के द्वारा धन उपार्जन करना है। पिछले पांच वर्षों में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने नए टैक्सों के रूप में ७६७ करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि प्राप्त की है और राज्य सरकारों ने नए करों से २४४ करोड़ रुपये की धन राशि प्राप्त की है। इस प्रकार हमारे देश पर कुल १०४१ करोड़ रुपये का बोझ पड़ा है। तीसरी योजना की जो रूपरेखा सामने आई है उससे पता चलता है कि वह बहुत बड़ी योजना है और उसमें १०,२०० करोड़ रुपये की बड़ी भारी रकम खर्च करनी होगी। यह तो हम नहीं कह सकते कि भगले वर्षों में हमारे देश पर नए टैक्सों का भार नहीं पड़ेगा या नए टैक्स नहीं लगेंगे लेकिन फिर भी मैं चाहता हूँ कि नए टैक्स लगाने के पहले इस बात का ठीक प्रकार से इत्मीनान कर लिया जाए कि धन्य हमारा जो मान-प्लान खर्चा है, उसमें क्या किसी प्रकार की कमी की गुंजाइश है या नहीं। जहां तक मैंने बजट साहित्य को देखा है, मैं कह सकता हूँ कि हमारे देश में नान-प्लान खर्च में पिछले पांच बरसों में काफी वृद्धि हुई है। एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने अपनी ६२वीं रिपोर्ट में इस सम्बन्ध में काफी चर्चा की है और यह बताया है कि हमारे देश के नान-प्लान खर्च में जो वृद्धि हुई है, उसमें कमी की गुंजाइश है और कमी की जानी चाहिये। उसमें इस रिपोर्ट के पैरा १२ में कहा है :—

"The Committee consider that in view of the phenomenal rise in non-Plan expenditure, in spite of the reasonable size envisaged by the Planning Commission in that direction, it would be most desirable for the Planning Commission to have a special study made of the disproportionate rise and make suitable suggestions to see that

[श्री रा० रा० मिश्र]

such expenditure is kept unded control and will not expand in the Third Plan as it has done during the Second Plan period."

जहां तक हमारी सरकार के मंत्रालयों में स्टाफ का और सैक्रेटैरिएट की वृद्धि का सम्बन्ध है, उस सम्बन्ध में भी इग कमेटी ने अपनी राय जाहिर की है। उसने कहा है :—

"The Committee would point out that the increase of staff in these Ministries is symptomatic of the increase in all other organisations and feel that it is a matter for review whether the growth of staff was commensurate with the increased activities and whether efforts were made to find out personnel from the existing strength."

जहां तक सरकारी खर्चों में इकोनोमी ड्राइव का सम्बन्ध है, वह १९५७ में शुरू की गई थी। जहां तक उसके द्वारा प्राप्त फल का सम्बन्ध है, ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि इसके जितने अच्छे नतीजे निकलने चाहियें थे, नहीं निकले हैं। उस ड्राइव के फलस्वरूप बहुत थोड़ी रकम की सेविंग हुई है। सन् १९५७-५८ में १०.५ लाख की, १९५८-५९ में ५.९ लाख की, और १९५९-६० में ३.१ लाख की बचत हुई है। इसके सम्बन्ध में एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने यह कहा है :—

"The economies effected do not appear to be considerable when viewed against the total strength of the Secretariat at 21,000, there being considerable increase in the total strength of the Secretariat which rose from 19,174 as on 1-4-57 to 21,170 on 1.4.59. The Committee would recommend that a record about the total number of posts abolished in each Ministry every year may be given in the Annual Report of the O. & M. Division."

इस प्रकार से हम देखते हैं कि अभी सरकारी खर्चों में कमी की गुंजाजश है। अतः यह मुनासिब मालूम पड़ता है कि जब नए टैक्स लगाए जायें तो इस बात का भी पूरा इत्मीनान कर लिया जाए कि हमने खर्चों में कितनी कमी की है।

जो नए टैक्स लगाए गए हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में भी देश के अनेक भागों में काफी विरोध हुआ है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यदि योजना को हमें सफल बनाना है तो टैक्सों का देना कुछ न कुछ अनिवार्य होगा। लेकिन वे टैक्स इस प्रकार से लगाये जाने चाहिये जिससे उनका कम से कम बोझ उन लोगों पर पड़े जो टैक्स अदा नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस सदन में एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि मिट्टी के तेल पर जो टैक्स लगा है, उसका सीधा सम्बन्ध हमारे देहात की जनता से है। इससे उन इलाकों में जहां पर कि केवल लालटेन बगैरह से रोशनी प्राप्त होती है डेवरी की तरफ हमें जाना पड़ेगा और इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि विकास से उल्टी दिशा में हम जाने लग जायेंगे। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस और माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान जाये।

मैं मानता हूँ कि पिछले दस वर्षों में हमारी नेशनल इनकम ४२ प्रतिशत बढ़ी है। लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ हमारे देश के अन्दर जो चीजों के दाम बढ़े हैं, उनमें भी काफी वृद्धि हुई है। इस वृद्धि के कारण जो साधारण स्थिति के लोग हैं, उनके जीवन-निर्वाह के लिए काफी दिक्कत का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। जो लोग बेकार हैं, उनको तो और भी ज्यादा परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। इस वास्ते दामों की और भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

हमारी योजना में बेकारी की समस्या को हल करने के लिए बहुत ही कम व्यवस्था की गई है। पिछली योजना में ८० लाख



आदमियों को काम देने की व्यवस्था की गई थी लेकिन हम केवल ६५ लाख आदमियों को ही काम दे पाये हैं। इस वक्त बेकारों की जो संख्या है वह काफी बड़ी हुई है और इसमें पढ़े लिखों की जो तादाद है वह भी काफी अधिक है। तीसरी योजना में इस बेकारी की समस्या को हल करने के लिए विशेष प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिये।

कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट कमेटी की एक स्टडी टीम ने जो रिपोर्ट सन् १९५६ में प्रस्तुत की थी, उसमें उस टीम ने १६५.७० करोड़ रुपये की योजना देहातों के अन्दर योजना के अवसर फैलाने के लिए प्रस्तुत की थी। इसमें स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज लगाने की भी व्यवस्था थी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस टीम की सिफारिशों पर ध्यान दिया जाए और देहातों के अन्दर भी कुछ न कुछ उद्योग धंधों को लगाया जाए ताकि ग्रामीण जनता में जो बेकारी फैली हुई है और जिसके कारण वहाँ के लोगों में निराशा की भावना है, वह निराशा की भावना दूर हो और जो बेकारी है, वह भी कुछ हद तक कम हो और उन लोगों के अन्दर आपकी इस योजना के प्रति कुछ न कुछ एक प्रकार का प्रेम आवे।

हमारे देश के जो पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग हैं उनमें केवल ५१ परसेंटके हिसाब से मुनाफा होता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत कम है। जो हमारे देश के प्राइवेट अंडरटेकिंग हैं उनमें काफी मुनाफा होता है। इससे मालूम होता है कि हमारे पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स में कहीं न कहीं कुछ गड़बड़ी है, बाहे वह इन्तिजाम में हो या और किसी जगह हो जिससे हमारे पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स में उतना मुनाफा नहीं होने पाता जितना कि होना चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरफ हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय अधिक ध्यान दें और पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स का मुनाफा कम से कम पांच या सात परसेंट हो जाए ताकि हमारे देश के लोगों को पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स पर श्रद्धा हो और वे उनकी तरफ चले।

हमारे देश में जनसंख्या की वृद्धि का प्रश्न एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है। कल भी इस सदन के अन्दर मेहता साहब ने इस पर काफी जोर दिया। मैं भी समझता हूँ कि यह प्रश्न बहुत आवश्यक है। जिस प्रकार से अभी जनसंख्या में वृद्धि हो रही है अगर वही क्रम जारी रहा तो हमको प्लान से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए कोई विशेष प्रकार के उपाय करने की आवश्यकता है। इसके लिए इस वक्त जो हमारे प्लान में व्यवस्था दी हुई उससे कुछ ज्यादा करने की जरूरत है। हमारे देश में इसके बारे में सभी स्थानों पर प्रचार होना चाहिए ताकि जो लोग इस समस्या के महत्व को नहीं जानते वह भी इसको जान जाएँ और इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ न कुछ नियंत्रण करने के लिए तैयार रहें।

तीसरी योजना की सफलता के लिए मैं समझता हूँ कि सब से बड़ी आवश्यकता यह है कि लोगों को उसके बारे में ज्यादा से ज्यादा जानकारी दी जाए। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री महोदय देश में लोगों को योजना के बारे में ज्यादा से ज्यादा जानकारी देने का प्रयत्न करें और उनकी जो इस सम्बन्ध में शंकाएँ हैं उनको दूर करने का प्रयत्न किया जाए।

जहाँ तक डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग का सवाल है वह तीसरी योजना के लिए ५५० करोड़ का रखा गया है। यह मुनासिब है, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार लोगों को यह आश्वासन दे कि यह रकम बढ़ने नहीं पाएगी। लोगों को भय हो रहा है कि अगर इससे ज्यादा डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग किया जाएगा तो उससे चीजों के दाम और बढ़ जायेंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि लोगों को यह भय न रहे कि दामों में वृद्धि हो जाएगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

**Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan (Coimbatore):** At the outset, I would like to express my feelings about

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the mixing of these two Ministries of Finance and Planning. As the debate, as it has taken place, has shown, in the limited time that we have at our disposal it is indeed difficult to cover both these subjects adequately and although it is true that the subjects are closely linked, this difficulty has been there, and one would see it from the speeches.

Since the fiscal policies can, of course, be debated upon doing discussion on the Finance Bill, I would like to deal more with the aspect of planning. We have behind us the experience of two Five Year Plans, and from that, we can draw certain conclusions and certain lessons, because in the course of these two Plans, considerable progress has been achieved; nobody disputes that. The only disputable factor is whether the progress that we have achieved as a result of these Plans and the economic prosperity which the hon. Finance Minister claims in relation to the past have been equally shared, and whether all the key problems that face us in the social and the economic spheres are being effectively tackled.

In many spheres, progress has been registered. For instance, today, we have got our three steel plants in the public sector sending up the production of steel in our country; we have got the National Coal Development Corporation in the public sector which has been an incentive also to the private sector to improve their condition of productivity. But in these, can it be stated that we are progressing towards a general and overall improvement in the economic conditions of the country? This is the question which I feel has to be posed when we discuss these Plans, and when we review the progress of these Plans, and when we are discussing economic matters on the threshold of the Third Five Year Plan

In the limited time at my disposal, I would like to take just one or two features which can be taken as an index of whether this overall economic progress has been achieved. For instance, if one looks at the unemployment problem that faces our country, there is a vast army, even today, that is unable to eke out an existence, and is with no means of livelihood, and this vast army is certainly a challenge to the social consciousness of our Government and of our people.

We have seen that was a backlog from the First Five Year Plan, and we saw that this increased at the end of the Second Five Year Plan. In the figures that have been given to us, we find that we are having an increased number when we go into the Third Five Year Plan. Therefore, we see that in spite of these two Five Year Plans, this problem of unemployment still assumes proportions that should not lead any of us to be complacent, we must remember that, with the hon. Finance Minister's thesis of the necessity and the inevitability of indirect taxation, that when the indirect taxation is increasing we are also taxing that particular section, namely the lower income groups on which this army of unemployed is dependent. Because all of us know very well that certainly this army of unemployed in our country is not dependent on the big businessmen and all those people who have been receiving in recent years more tax reliefs than the general public of our country. Therefore, it is a matter for very serious consideration. I do not have the time to go into the detailed

figures, but I am sure the hon. Minister has got them even more readily at hand than I could claim to have them. But, if I just take one State, namely my State of Madras, the backlog at the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan was 4.42 lakhs, and the estimated number of fresh entrants was 8.97 lakhs, making a total of 13.39 lakhs. Now, we find that at the end of the Second Five Year Plan, the backlog is 7.71 lakhs and the number of fresh entrants during the Third Plan is estimated to be 12 lakhs, sending it up to 19.71 lakhs. The objective seems to be to absorb at least the new entrants, but the perspective of effectively overcoming this problem of unemployment is not put before us, and we do not even find this matter being referred to in detail. This is one point.

Secondly, in a country like ours which is largely based on an agricultural economy, straight from the problem of unemployment, it is but natural, that one should think in terms of the problems that are posed before us by the agricultural labour in our country who from such a very large number.

According to the second Agricultural Labour Enquiry Report certainly the conditions of agricultural labour in country have not improved in consonance with the achievements of the Plans which are put before us. According to that Report, we find that as between 1950-51 when the first report was submitted, and the second Report which was submitted in 1960 and gives figures for 1956-57 the number of days when the adult male workers are employed have gone down from 200 to 197, and the self-employed days have gone down from 75 days to 40 days; with regard to women, the number of days has gone up between 1950-51 and 1956-57, and similarly with regard to children.

This may give the hon. Minister the loophole to say that if you take it in the overall picture if you take the overall percentage, the figures have gone up. But then if we look at wages, we see how in actual fact, if

a larger number of women and children are employed, there is lower cost because they are paid lower wages. Therefore those who employ them naturally try to save in this manner. When we are talking in terms of extending education, when there is a demand for compulsory education, it is really astonishing at the end of the Second Five Year Plan to see the number of children being employed in agriculture going up. The picture of those who ought to be in the school rooms having to sweat in the fields in order to help supplement the family income for the year is not a happy one.

Again, if we look at wages of agricultural labour, we find that in spite of the claim about national income going up, in spite of the claim that our economic prosperity is there, the adult male workers' earning has decreased from 1.09 nP in 1950-51 (daily rate) to 96 nP in 1956-57, whereas for women it has fallen from 68 nP to 59 nP and for children from 70 nP in 1950-51 to 53 nP in 1956-57. This is the picture we have before us when we go through the report of the Second Agricultural Labour Inquiry Committee.

The third important aspect, to my mind, is the much debated point of holding the price line. In spite of our increased production, in spite of the new industries that have been coming up, both in the public and private sectors, in spite of our developmental programmes, prices continue to rise high, especially of important commodities like foodgrains, sugar and so on. Therefore, we find on the one hand agricultural labour earning less, but on the other, having to pay higher price for the daily necessities required to keep body and soul together. That is why I feel that in order to achieve real economic development, we must aim not only towards building up new industry, not only towards implementing social service projects and all the other projects that are there in the Plan and where progress has been commendable

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in many places, but we should also see that these issues are tackled, and tackled very speedily. I do not claim—and I am sure the Finance Minister will all the wisdom that he has and with all the resources that he has would also not claim that—that this is possible in a few days or even in a few years. But at least one would like to see progress in that direction. This is my quarrel with the Finance Minister, that we do not see any progress in these very essential aspects of our national life and national economy.

To my mind, this progress can be guaranteed if the direction of our economy was to be dictated by the public sector. But this is what we do be dictated by the public sector, I mean that the vital industries that are there in our country should be in the public sector so that the general industrial advance could be dictated by that sector. Certainly that would have its impact on the overall economy, on the various aspects of our national economy, because the strength of the public sector and side by side with that, changes by way of agrarian social reforms, are the two key factors in any economic progress that we might achieve in our planned economy.

Today what is the position? It is true that the public sector exists. It is also true that we have got important undertakings in important industries in the public sector. I do not have the time here to go into the various defects that are there, which have been raised from time to time on the floor of the House. Certainly we should see that they are overcome and we should see that they do improve and really contribute much more than they are doing. It is, of course, true that whatever small defect is there in the public sector immediately hits the headlines and becomes a subject for discussion in Parliament. People as a whole look into it, worry about it and want to know why it cannot be set right. But that does not mean that similar defects may not be there

in the private sector. They are there, but only they are tackled by them in their own way, and certainly public conscience does not take note of them to the same extent. Therefore, it is good this difference is there so that we are able to see that these defects in the public sector, and we hope that we will be able to overcome them effectively and see that the public sector does improve in every manner possible and become more effective.

But what is the position today? The public sector exists, but in what background? In a background where the private sector is in a position to dictate terms and is in a position even to gain concessions. For instance, we have seen—and it has been debated in this House time and again—that concessions have been wrested from Government, or they have been given by Government, in coal, steel and also in the oil industry. These are three vital industries for a backward economy like ours. We find that our Finance Minister particularly seems to be very reluctant to interfere with the private sector. We find the Government as a whole reluctant to interfere. When we put before the Ministers concerned things about mismanagement and quarrels inside companies and about the likelihood of various enterprises being closed down and more people being thrown out of employment, what are we told? We are told, 'You see according to our regulations, we can only do this we can only do that'. Behind all these things the private sector has a cover and gets away with it. While the wheels of machinery stop no courageous action is taken. We find that finally it is the workers who suffer and sufficient effective action is not taken.

Then we also find that prices can be dictated to us by the private sector. We have seen it recently in the case of textiles, how that powerful private sector, when it wanted the prices increased managed to dictate its terms. It puts up the prices, then brings them down but in the final analysis,

the prices remain higher than before and you find that it is the private sector that has gained. This is what I mean by saying that there is reluctance to interfere with the private sector, and the public sector does not become the main force in our economy.

Then again, in spite of the verbal allegiance, the lip-service, that we pay to the development of the public sector, why is that in very vital and key industries such as the diesel locomotives the issue has to be debated again and again and statements have to be made in Parliament saying that this is a debatable point, whether it has to be in the private sector or the public sector. Surely, if you have a proper direction of your plan, it should be a foregone conclusion that such important things as diesel locomotives, fertilisers and so the public sector. I know that the Minister will give the stock reply: "Where am I to go for resources? If I impose taxes, you are the people who come and make noise about it and say that the taxes are going up. Where am I to find the resources?" Here again comes the same question. The ghost that is dogging our poor Finance Minister is where it is a question of determination in action *vis-a-vis* the private sector.

Why can they not nationalise the coal mines? It is a demand that we have been putting forward for a very long time. They will certainly have potential resources in the coalmines. Why is it that general insurance and banking are not taken over by Government? We all know how much we can gain from that. Similarly, why is it that the export trade in tea, jute and coffee cannot be taken over by the State Trading Corporation? If this approach is there, the avenues of resources will be much wider than just the narrow avenue of taxation alone. Certainly the resources would be there and the country would be behind the Government in tapping those resources in order to implement a plan that would be able to take us

forward even more quickly than we are going forward now.

A recent Report of the Estimates Committee contains a further suggestion. They suggest that the entire investible funds of the LIC could be taken over by Government. It would provide about Rs. 450 crores. These are the possible avenues of resources.

Lastly, I would like to say that genuine economic planning would require complete mastery over prices of the main goods, and that is where we expect and we hope that bold stand will be taken by Government and bold action will be taken to see that the sky-rocketing of prices stops and that prices are kept within the reach of the common man because this is one of the most important aspects that face us today, when everybody is talking in terms of what is going to happen to prices in the coming years of the Third Five Year Plan. So, what is necessary is a strong public sector with determined action to bring about a change in agrarian relations and raising the position of our agricultural labour, which only can help us to look forward to the achievement not only of the financial targets of the Plan, no only the physical targets of the Plan but also the human target of raising the level of the people of our country to something that will enable them to live as dignified human beings in a very prosperous India.

I would like, in conclusion, to draw the attention of the Minister to the statement of Shri B. K. Nehru, our Commissioner-General for Economic Affairs, which he made in the Second Committee of the Fifteenth Session of the United Nations General Assembly on the 28th October 1960. This report makes very interesting reading and in this report there are one or two statements which I would venture to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to. Shri Nehru says at one place:

"No form of society, no system of government has the slightest chance of retaining the

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loyalty of the people if it does not respond adequately to their need for economic development."

Later on, he goes on to say:

"No truer word was said than that a system under which the rich grew richer and the poor poorer had within it the seeds of its own destruction."

I think the hon. Finance Minister would do very well to remember this. He not only wants to deprive the common man of his limited income through indirect taxation but he wants to make him poorer. He allows the capitalists to go scot-free; he would like them to get richer and on top of it, he deprives the common man of his income. In the Rajya Sabha, he quite happily and without compunction also said that he was quite happy about depriving them even of their cups of tea and their cups of coffee. Well; maybe, they have to live on water. But the common man would do it if they felt that the sacrifice was equal. But, here in the unequal race, let the Finance Minister remember these words of Shri B. K. Nehru. I hope that he will also learn from them.

One last word and that is with regard to the working of the Finance Ministry. Unfortunately, for lack of time, this is the only point that I would be able to deal with. I would like to know what was the reason for the Rajya Sabha having to be resumed and Rs. 70,000 extra having to be spent, because I learn reliably that the Orissa Budget was ready on the 2nd March. Certainly, that was early enough to have the Rajya Sabha Session extended by a few days so that is money, which is no small sum, could have been saved. We would like to know who is responsible. And, I think, it is our right to know who was responsible for this and why it was necessary that so much money should be spent when easily it could be avoided and should be avoided by any Government that

claims to work efficiently and effectively.

**Dr. K. B. Menon (Badagara):** Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity and I wish to use it to place before the House and the Finance Minister the results and reactions in Kerala as a result of the closure of the Palai Central Bank and seek his immediate intervention to restore normalcy in the money market of the State.

I speak about this because of the wail in Kerala. The financial stress and strain that came in the wake of the closure of the Palai Central Bank has affected all sections of society including the Government, businessmen and planters, small and big, who are finding it difficult to get loan adjustments. Contractors are not tendering and Government, because of the lack of competition among the contractors, are suffering as a result of it.

According to the statement of the Finance Minister of Kerala there has been a fall of Rs. 40 lakhs in the Sales Tax. The Government, it appears, has also nearly Rs. 2 crores locked. The revenue collections, probably, are also affected. If this is allowed to continue, this being the first year of the Third Plan, it is very rightly said that it may affect the working of the Plan by the State Government.

The crash was on the 8th of August and the Finance Minister in his statement in the House made it clear that the financial position of the bank was never satisfactory and that in order to save the credit structure and also other banks no action immediately was taken against the Palai Bank. I understand that.

Subsequently, on the 16th of March, in a statement in the Upper House, the Minister of Revenue and Expenditure said that the revival of the Bank would not be attempted because of legal and administrative difficulties. There was a slight shift in position.

A number of facts placed before the creditors confuse them and make them even question whether it was necessary to liquidate the bank. The first statement came from the General Manager appointed by the Reserve Bank in a statement filed in the Kerala High Court. He said that 75 per cent of the assets of the bank were sound. This was followed by a statement of one of the directors, who is also a colleague of mine in the House, that taking the assets and liabilities 77 per cent were good including secured creditors. Minus that, the same figure of 75 per cent of the assets were good.

Recently, the Official Liquidator has announced that 81 per cent of the assets of the bank are recoverable and available for distribution among the creditors. The assets of the bank seem to have appreciated considerably in the course of the last few years; and a cinema house purchased by the bank about 7 years ago with a book value of about Rs. 3 lakhs was recently auctioned for about Rs. 8,51,000. A few motor cars—3 cars I believe—were sold in Ernakulam at a price much higher than the book value.

Judging from all these facts, one is inclined to feel that even more than 81 per cent of the assets are available for distribution among the creditors.

The Finance Minister has stoutly defended the Reserve Bank, and, judging from the attitude that he took in the discussion in the controversy over the Auditor-General, I perfectly understand his attitude. But whether the Reserve Bank should be supported be it in the right or wrong, and whether the public interest should not get precedence over it is a question that I have in my mind. Judging the situation from the facts that are available to a layman like me, the Reserve Bank was not well-advised in forcing liquidation of the bank. If the assets are 81 per cent and have appreciated more than that and can be returned to the creditors, where was the necessity to liquidate the bank? No answer has been given to

that question which is in the mind of the creditors as well as in the minds of the public in Kerala.

It has also appeared in the papers that the Government of Kerala promised to help the State Bank with finance in order to put it back on its feet. (*Interruption*). Even as late as 1956, after four examinations, the Reserve Bank allowed the Palai Central Bank to open a branch in Madurai. That of course created a certain confidence in the minds of the public. I also understand that after the inspection in 1960, the liquid assets of the Palai Bank stood sixth in the list of liquid assets of banks in all India, and according to the rating of the bank, I think that it comes 15th in the list of big banks in the State. When all these facts are before us, we are not able to understand why the liquidation is forced. If legal and administrative difficulties are the only difficulties that stand in the way, I wish the Finance Minister would find out some way to save the situation. The people of Kerala are reminded, when a situation like this arises, of the forced liquidation of the Travancore National Bank. If my memory is correct, 14 annas in the

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rupee were returned to the creditors. It is even now fresh in the minds of the people. I feel it was a crime against the people. I wish that that situation will not be repeated and that the Finance Minister will move in the matter immediately and see that the normalcy of the financial structure of the money market in Kerala is restored and that confidence is restored. It is not merely the crash of the Palai Central Bank that has been responsible for it. Five banks are under moratorium and it is being continued, and steps are not immediately taken. I submit that all these deserve the immediate attention of the Finance Minister.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very thankful to all the hon.

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Members who took part in the debate on the Finance Ministry and its working, for the suggestions that they have made and for the mild criticisms that they have offered. It was very refreshing to see that there was no edge in any of the criticisms that were made. Even my hon. friend who spoke first and the hon. Member who spoke before the last speaker were also very mild in what they said. I am very thankful to them. If this was a sign or exercise for better performance in the future I shall be very happy to meet them on that ground!

**Mr. Speaker:** Better relations also!

**Shri Morarji Desai:** But I would assure them that I have no desire to say anything harsh or anything beyond the facts as I see them. There was, at the outset, an objection raised about keeping the discussion on the Finance Ministry and the Planning Commission together at this time. I hope I am not found fault with in this matter, because I am least responsible for arranging the work in the House. I have absolutely no hand in it. I was not even consulted, and I should not be consulted.

**Mr. Speaker:** A committee was appointed.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** There is a committee which deals with it.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am not also responsible.

**The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):** I am responsible to the extent that I accepted the committee's report.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** Not only did my hon. colleague accept it but the whole House accepted it. Therefore, it is the House which is responsible. But I think it has been so not only this year but every year since I have been in this Ministry, and perhaps rightly so because the two subjects are very closely related.

**Shri Prabat Kar (Hooghly):** It was only for this year that we wanted a separate discussion.

**Mr. Speaker:** I will allow a discussion as soon as the final Plan is placed on the Table of the House. Nobody need have any difficulty.

**An Hon. Member:** As early as possible.

**Mr. Speaker:** As early as possible, much in advance of five years!

**Shri Morarji Desai:** There will be a full discussion of it. There was a discussion before, on the Draft Outline, and there will be a discussion also on the final Plan as it comes up.

My colleague, the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, has already made some points and explained the point of view of the Planning Commission about the various suggestions made by my hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta who made a very forceful speech in very beautiful language, full of many useful suggestions.

I will now, in dealing with the subjects under discussion, take up the point of taxation first so that I may dispose of the point which chiefly relates to this discussion. There have been many other subjects referred to in the debate which perhaps have no bearing on the Finance Ministry's working, but as usual, finance always calls for all sorts of points because everything is built round finance and, as it is said, finance is everywhere. But I do not know how far it is responsible for it and yet I do not shirk the responsibility for it. But it is humanly impossible for me to go over all the subjects that have been referred to, from agriculture to power, and many other departments. I wish, therefore, to restrict myself to the subjects dealt with in the Finance Ministry on this occasion. Again from tomorrow there will be a discussion which will be a very general one, and I shall then attempt to clarify whatever is necessary to be clarified and whatever is put before me and before the hon. House.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Minister may reserve his reply to questions relating



to taxation to the general debate. Now, he may answer questions relating to his department.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** That is what I am proposing to do. But when I refer to taxation now, it will be in relation to the arrears of taxes or to the evasion of taxes and to the methods of levying them or such considerations as I have to point out. The question of direct and indirect taxation may be reserved for the Finance Bill; though I have dealt with it even before, I believe I shall have to deal with it again soon.

As regards the evasion and arrears, I believe I have clarified the issue before this hon. House several times. But it seems that I have not carried any conviction. I will not find fault with anybody for that; I am ready to admit that it is my fault in being unable to carry conviction. I cannot go beyond my capacity in this matter, but I shall make another attempt again this time to put before hon. Members the facts as they are. They are free to draw whatever conclusions they want to draw.

It has been said, and said perhaps on the basis of very faulty information, that direct taxes are going down. That was said in the opening speech by my hon. friend, Shri Prabhat Kar. It is an extraordinary conclusion that the collection of direct taxes has been going down all these years. I do not know from where he got the figures. The truth is quite the contrary. He stated that in 1959-60, the collection was round about Rs. 148.85 crores; that in 1960-61 the budget estimate was Rs. 105 crores and the revised estimate was Rs. 127.25 crores. Again, the estimate for 1961-62, according to him is only Rs. 138 crores. With these figures before him and making a very serious omission, he has fallen into the error of thinking that there has been a progressive deterioration in the collection of these taxes.

Apparently he has taken the figures only from the fourth row of Statement I on page 8 and 9 of the *Explanatory*

*memorandum*. If he had also taken the trouble of considering the figures in the third row of the very same statement, he would not have made this mistake. What are the facts? In 1959-60 the collection was no doubt Rs. 148.85 crores as taxes on income recovered from persons other than companies. However, he has omitted to include a sum of Rs. 106.56 crores recovered from companies. The total collection in 1959-60 was actually Rs. 255 crores. As regards 1960-61, the original estimate of Rs. 105 crores subsequently revised to Rs. 127.5 crores relates again only to income-tax due from assesseees other than companies. We have to add to this the taxes estimated to be recovered from companies. The revised estimate of taxes on income will then be Rs. 265 crores. For 1961-62 again, the estimate of Rs. 138 crores refers only to taxes due from assesseees other than companies. If to this we add Rs. 141 crores which is the tax expected to be collected from companies, the total estimate will be Rs. 274 crores.

Therefore, quite contrary to his conclusion, the figures show an increase from Rs. 254 crores for 1959-60 to Rs. 274 crores for 1961-62. I do not know how he lapsed into this mistake. He is a very careful person, because he deals with banks also. Even in banks, if such mistakes are made, I do not know what will happen. Perhaps he has been doing something like that and that is why there have been all these complaints in the banks also.

In this connection, I would also like to give the figures of collection of taxes from 1954-55, because that will also be revealing how much we have been collecting. The net collections were in 1954-55 Rs. 159.60 crores, in 1955-56 Rs. 168.84 crores, in 1956-57 Rs. 201.59 crores, in 1957-58 Rs. 220.27 crores, in 1958-59 Rs. 225.07 crores, in 1959-60 Rs. 253.77 crores and in 1960-61 Rs. 272.36 crores. Therefore, I do not know whence this sort of inference is drawn. I believe that the year before last a similar mistake or

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a different kind of mistake was made by deducting the share of the States, which was given to them and it was said that collections are going down. That is where the budget is not carefully scrutinised. I have tried to help the hon. Members in scrutinising the budget by giving them separate reports prepared by different Ministries. My purpose in doing that is that hon. Members may exercise greater and greater vigilance about the work being done in the Ministries, so that we are able to improve it from time to time and give better service to the people whom we are out to serve.

Even this kind of criticism enables us to go into it more carefully and to see that we are more careful in future. I am, therefore, very thankful to the hon. Member even for raising this issue on false premises.

**Mr. Speaker:** Probably he confined himself to individual assesseees.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** He did not say that. Even there, if the figures are taken by themselves, they can be explained in a different manner.

In the same way, it was said by one hon. Member that figures of evasion must be taken according to Prof. Kaldor. I do not see what the magic was about P. of. Kaldor's figures. What was his study in this country, I do not know. He is a very brilliant person, I have no doubt about that. He is more clever than myself and he is a more learned economist. But all that does not make up for study in this country. After all, the conditions in this country are far more varied than in the country in which he lives and works. To say that Rs. 100 crores or Rs. 300 crores are evaded is anybody's guess. It is an easy guess for anybody to say it is Rs. 1,000 crores. Who is going to prevent it. It is like this story that when once Akbar asked somebody as to how many crores are there in Delhi, the man who had a quick wit said, 5,56,567,000 or something like that. Who was going to

count it? So, in this matter also, who am not prepared to say that my guess is something very exact.

Therefore, to base conclusions on very faulty premises and to draw upon imagination in such matters is not very helpful in improving the situation. That is all that I am pleading. If it is shown where the evasion is made, we will certainly try to see that evasion is removed. For this very purpose, we appointed a committee under the able chairmanship of my hon. friend, Shri Tyagi. They gave us a very useful report. Many of their recommendations have been accepted by us, even to the surprise of the Chairman. He himself said that to me. Soon a Bill is coming before this House incorporating all those suggestions and the House will be able to go into it very carefully and to see that the law is properly made. We are trying to consolidate the law, so that afterwards, one need not have to refer to a jungle of amendments and one will be able to refer to one law. We are trying to do it and the House will have an opportunity of going through it more carefully and advising us as to what we should do in the matter of evasion. By simply raising a cry of "Evasion, evasion" and saying that in this country there is nothing but evasion, we are only damning ourselves and we are doing no good to ourselves. There, is evasion. I do not deny there is evasion, but there is evasion in every country. There is no justification for that . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** The word 'evasion' itself is an English word.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** I agree with you. But this evasion must be minimised and to that end all of us should utilise our energies in a combined manner and not in a dispersed manner trying to lay the blame on each other. I am prepared to accept whatever practical and useful suggestions are made to me and to my Ministry in this matter, so that we can be very

effective in collecting as much revenue as we can.

In this connection, may I say that the evasion is not by the rich people only? They might be evading, but they are doing it lawfully, that is, they are taking advantage of the law. But there are many who evade it altogether, who are much below. There are professional people who evade. There are petty shopkeepers who evade. There are many people who evade payment of taxes. I do not know how I will find out one who is an evader and how I will find out one who is not. It is a very difficult matter for me. Therefore, we have to find out ways and means whereby we can stop it, and I shall be very thankful for practical suggestions that are given to us in this matter.

16 hrs.

On line with this, Sir, stands also the question of arrears of revenue, income-tax and other taxes. Here again, a charge was made that we are writing off crores of rupees without any justification, as if I am trying to put money in the pockets of some people. It was a very uncharitable charge. I do not know whether hon. Members meant it. I know that within their heart they know that the charge cannot be correct and yet everything is fair in love and war according to them.

**Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly):** I did not say you were putting it into anybody's pocket.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** What is the meaning of saying "writing off without any reason", "writing off and giving away crores of rupees to somebody"? "Making a present to somebody" has no other meaning (*Interruptions*). Well, if I have misunderstood my hon. friends, I am certainly very happy and I will not say it again. I hope they will not repeat it.

Sir, it is said again that they do not understand what are "effective arrears" and what are "actual arrears". That also I have explained

several times in this hon. House. I shall try to do it once again. Sir, income-tax arrears cover all those demands for which demand notices are issued. They become immediately arrears, irrespective of whether the sum is due or not. That is the system by which the Ministry is working. I should like to find out another way whereby sums which are not due are not included in what are called arrears. But it becomes a difficult matter.

The total outstanding demand on 31-3-1960 was Rs. 257.39 crores. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 43.08 crores did not fall due for recovery before 31-3-1960. Therefore, that cannot be called an arrear. The total, therefore, comes to Rs. 214 crores. Then there are certain reliefs to be given from the demands which are made, from the assessments which are made—reliefs like double income-tax relief or reliefs which are given by appellate authorities or reliefs which are given as a result of protective assessment. These reliefs amount to Rs. 30.3 crores. Therefore, that also cannot be called arrears, because they are not going to be recovered, they cannot be recovered and they should not be recovered. They are not to be recovered. Deducting that Rs. 30 crores, it will amount to Rs. 184 crores. Then, Sir, there are certain irrecoverable amounts which also we must see. They are not all written off. We are writing off as they come, but we do not write off immediately we consider that they are irrecoverable. There are persons who have left India—for example, they have gone to Pakistan. We cannot recover that. That sum amounts to Rs. 11 crores. That has to be written off. But we are going into it and finding out if we can recover it. If even a slender chance is there we shall try to take it. If they cannot be recovered, they have to be written off. As I said, that amounts to Rs. 11 crores. Then, Sir, there are companies in liquidation. When companies have gone into liquidation, taxes cannot be recovered. What else am I to do? They have to be written off. Then there are also cases which

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are pending before collectors in respect of people on whom demand notices have been issued.

**Mr. Speaker:** Don't you get your proportionate share from the companies?

**Shri Morarji Desai:** If that can be done we do. All that is taken into account. I am only talking of what is irrecoverable after making allowance for all that. This amounts to Rs. 34 crores. Out of a sum of Rs. 114 crores or Rs. 113 crores for which demand notices for recovery to be made by the collectors have been issued, Rs. 34 crores are such as will not be recoverable. Therefore, all these amount to about Rs. 50 crores. So the effective arrears, as I call them, amount to Rs. 133 crores. This is what is called effective arrears. I hope now the meaning is very clear as to what effective arrears are. Therefore, the arrears are not Rs. 257 crores, as stated. They are only for accounting purposes. The real arrears which are to be recovered are only Rs. 133 crores. What proportion does it bear to the annual demands? I gave the figure of recovery. This year the recovery of taxes was about Rs. 272 crores. We have recovered Rs. 272 crores. Therefore, it will be seen that the arrears are less than half an year's recovery. The arrears are not, therefore, as heavy as people are thinking, and we are trying to see that more and more are recovered and less and less arrears are left.

There is also another reason. In the matter of recovery cases we cannot recover ourselves directly by any attachment or any such process. We have got to do it through the States machinery, because that is the present procedure and that is the law. We have also to do it through the collectors. Some collectors are very busy. Therefore, we told the States to have additional collectors for which we would pay. There are additional collector's in several places who are also recovering. We are also considering whether we should not have some direct method of recovering our-

selves all the revenues of the Central Government. That also is being considered. But it is not an easy matter. We have got to go into it and see whether we do not spend money unnecessarily on double establishment. That also we should consider. Hon. Members here are rightly insistent that we must not spend more on administrative machinery than we actually must. Therefore, in this matter also we have to be very careful, that we do not spend on administrative machinery more than we have got to do.

Therefore, I hope in the matter of evasion and arrears we will not have any further cause of grievance that they are not explained. There may be arguments here that we are lax and so on. That can always be said about anything. Even if Rs. 5 are pending it can be said that I am lax. Well, Sir, to that I have no reply.

Then, a question was raised about bankers' meeting and my attending it and my giving sanction to them for raising their rates of income at that meeting. There was no question of any sanction. It was even questioned, why I should have met them.

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** I did not ask why he met them. I only asked why this matter was at all required to be sanctioned by you.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** It was not referred to me for sanction. There is no question of any sanction by me. The Reserve Bank deals with it. I do not deal with it. The Reserve Bank is independent in this matter. If any advice is to be given, it is given if asked for. Sometimes it can be given without being asked for if it is necessary to do so. In this particular matter, the question was broadly discussed. I must be aware of all the problems which are before the banks especially when we must see that there is healthy banking, and especially when it is argued here that it is not so and we must take steps to do so. So if I try to do it, it is asked why I do it. I do not understand what sort of attitude I must have.

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** This is only misrepresenting, mis-interpreting my statement. I did not ask why the Finance Minister met them. My only point was; was it necessary to take up this issue which could have been decided by the bankers themselves?

**Shri Morarji Desai:** The hon. Member again tries to say that I misrepresent him. Why should I misrepresent him? He asks why this question should have been raised. What should have I done with the bankers when I met them? When I say that the hon. Member said that I should not have met them, he says that he did not say that. Then, if I meet the bankers, would not all questions relating to banks, all relevant questions come up, and if they are discussed, he asks why they were discussed. So I do not understand the language which he talks. That is the plain meaning of it. In that case it is certainly impossible for me to represent or misrepresent him.

Here again, it was said and it was tried to be conveyed as if the rates of interest have been increased very greatly. Nothing of that sort has been done. The State Bank has not gone up much farther. The rate of interest in the case of the State Bank was increased only from the 1st of April from 3 to 3½ per cent and 3 to 3½ per cent. For the savings bank account they have raised it from 1½ to 2½ per cent and savings bank deposit account from 2½ per cent to 2½ per cent. The other banks which met at Delhi—this was not the meeting which I attended; there we did not discuss the rates at all—under the All India inter-bank agreement, revised the rates as given below. For term deposits of 3 days and over, up to and including 30 days 3 per cent, the same as it was before; from 31 day- up to 60 days it is 3½ per cent; same as before. From 61 days up to 90 days it is 3½ per cent; it has remained at 3½ per cent except for 91 days and over but less than 12 months it is fixed at 3½ per cent, a rise of ½ per cent. For more than 12 months but less than 24 months, it is raised from 3½ per cent

to 4 per cent. For 24 months and over but less than 48 months it is raised from 4 per cent to 4½ per cent. For 48 months and over but less than 60 months it is raised from 4½ to 4½ per cent. For 60 months and over, that is, five years and more, it is raised from 4½ per cent to 5 per cent. I do not know what extraordinary thing has been done by this. There is always bound to be difference between banks' rates and the rates which Government offer. Their rates are bound to be higher than Government rates. Otherwise, Government has no meaning and no value and the prestige of the Government is low. Therefore, Government's rate is lower and their rate a little higher. It does not mean that Government is not going to get money. They may put less value on the credit of the Government, but we put great value on the credit of the Government, and I believe this House also does the same thing, because it is the credit of the House, not merely of the Government, that matters. A criticism has been made of insufficient information, as I might call it.

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** What is that information?

**Mr. Speaker:** Whatever the hon. Member wanted to say, he has already said.

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** The hon. Minister is corroborating my statement.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** He stated that the rate of interest was increased to 5 per cent.

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** That is what the hon. Minister has also stated.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** Where?

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** He has stated it just now.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** Let the hon. Member not be impatient.

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not want the hon. Member to go on interrupting like this.

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** The only point that I want to submit....

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I cannot allow that. The hon. Member has made a speech. When it is sought to be explained or replied to, what is this supply of further information?

**Shri Morarji Desai:** May I again submit that it was not stated by the hon. Member that the rate was increased only from  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent to 5 per cent? The impression created in my mind was that it was raised according to him from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent to 5 per cent. I may be deficient in understanding, but I do not think all other hon. Members are also deficient. I think they did not understand anything else. When he referred to that, I was surprised that this was so. Then I found that it was different. If he had quoted all the figures, as I have quoted, I would not have told him all this, or I would not have replied to that point. But since a criticism was made, I had to clarify this point, and that is why I have done so. If the hon. Member is worried about the clarification, that the misunderstanding created by him could not be carried through, then I am not at fault.

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** Let him be satisfied with his own statement.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** That is all right.

**Mr. Speaker:** I cannot understand this criticism. The hon. Member had his say. He has stated whatever he wanted. Now, can the Government not defend itself?

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** That is not the point.

**Mr. Speaker:** Apparently, his statement has given the impression to the entire community that the rate was suddenly increased from 1 per cent to 5 per cent, when actually it is already  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent and now it has been raised to 5 per cent, an increase of only  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Is not the hon. Minister entitled to explain that, after all, the increase is only  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent from the previous rate? It may be that those hon. Members who have scrutinised those papers might possibly know the correct position. But, at

the same time, others must also know the position. He has only come out with a statement that the rate has been increased slightly.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** May I say that if the hon. Member wants to give expression to his views, he can say everything in the discussion on the Finance Bill? Why should he worry about it now? He will have full opportunity. He can raise the same points again. Therefore, if he gives more time I can deal with more points; otherwise, I can cover only some points, as I have to conclude just before 5 O'clock, when there will be the guillotine. I cannot go beyond that. Therefore, if he gives me more time, I can deal with all, the points. If he does not want it, I am prepared to be engaged by him. I have no objection.

**Mr. Speaker:** There is a duty put on the Minister and the Government to explain their position, which the hon. Member has not. He can criticise. But Government have to explain their stand.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** I believe he is also a member of this hon. House, which possesses all the powers. It is also his duty.

**Mr. Speaker:** Nobody is denying that. But he cannot go on talking.

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** I am not.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** Then a question was raised about general insurance and LIC. A mention was also made about the deposit insurance scheme. That scheme is being considered very carefully and, as quickly as possible, we want to come before this hon. House. The moment it goes to the Cabinet and a decision is taken by the Cabinet—I am not the final authority in this matter—

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** When?

**Shri Morarji Desai:** We are certainly trying to take it to the Cabinet.

When it is considered and a decision is taken by the Government....

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** You can take a decision.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** If the hon. Member has that much confidence in me, I am thankful to him. I thought he had no confidence in me.

**Shri Narayanankutty Menon:** We have confidence in his capacity to do mischief.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** That is all right. One always reflects oneself in somebody else.

In the matter of general insurance it was argued that there are malpractices, there is misappropriation of funds, there are some other faults like that and, therefore, it should be nationalised, and that I am very perverse in not hearing this request and not carrying it out. I hope when I say this I am not misrepresenting anybody. But, it is not true and the hon. Member cannot say it is true that this sort of condition prevails in all the general insurance companies. It may be true in a stray company here or there. They are being looked into and action is taken against them. But that does not mean that all the general insurance companies are like that.

**Mr. Speaker:** Are there no annual reports?

**Shri Morarji Desai:** There are. It is the duty of the Controller of Insurance constantly to look into such cases, take action and set them right.

Then there is the question of nationalisation. It is not a policy that everything should be nationalised. Nationalisation should be done if it is good for the country and I will have no hesitation in doing so if it is in the interests of the country. Nationalisation of general insurance is a matter which ought to be con-

sidered, not because one is wedded to a certain policy that it should be done. In the matter of general insurance it can be very easily seen that it is a very risky business. Because, there are all sorts of claims, they come and they have to be paid. Also, there are no large margins of profit. If Government takes it up, if it is nationalised, to take a very risky business and to saddle all that risk on public revenues will not be a wise policy for any Government, to my mind, and as long as I see that is the position, I say that it would be wrong and unwise to nationalise general insurance. But if a day comes when it becomes absolutely necessary to do so and there is no other way to prevent abuse, as it becomes a general abuse, Government will have no hesitation in doing so. Therefore, the policy of the Government is very clear. I do not see why every time, whether there is occasion or not, this problem is brought in and it is said that the Minister is averse to doing it and he does not want to do it. That is not correct at all.

Then there is the question of life insurance. It was said that there are lapses of policies. I have given the figures. The lapses of policies are less now than they were before, even compared to the better companies—I am not talking of the smaller companies but the bigger companies. The lapse ratio is very small, and yet they go on saying that Government are not looking into it as it should be looked into. Well, I had given these figures before. I have some of these figures with me, but I cannot lay my hands on them quickly. But it has gone to about 6 per cent from about 8 per cent and 9 per cent. It is less. It is decreasing. There are various reasons why policies lapse. Sometime, the insurers are not careful enough. They do not think about their future emoluments, what they are doing to get. They insure themselves. They get into difficulties, they cannot pay premiums and the policies lapse. There are also some people who are not insurance-minded. Then,

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another reason is that where servicing is not very proper, sometimes this happens. But, in the matter of servicing, we are now trying to see that it becomes as ideal as possible. There are complaints. I would not deny them. But, we are insisting that service should be made as perfect as possible and the Chairman of the LIC is trying his level best, he is attending to it himself and he is improving it from day to day and I am quite sure that in a short time there will be very little scope for complaints in this direction.

There are other causes also working. There is also one cause—the agents, about whom so much was said, that they are the only people who are responsible for LIC. They are responsible because they, in their enthusiasm for getting commission, go on insuring people hastily or quickly and, therefore, also policies lapse. There also, we are trying to train the agents and see that the field workers and agents are all trained so that they do their work properly. This will also bring down the lapse ratio.

**Mr. Speaker:** Do they get a higher percentage for the first premium than for the subsequent premiums?

**Shri Morarji Desai:** That is so. That is what exactly happens. But, we are trying to see that that does not also happen. It is there that Class I officers and other officers are necessary. If Class I officers are not there, and all these officers are not there, then the LIC would have to be wound up. I do not think field agents can do all the work and give all the money to the Government. Then, the insurers will have no policy return. That is all that will happen. Therefore, it is no use arguing that field agents should not be reduced. Field officers have got to be reduced if they do not do their work. If they do work, they are there and they are benefited by it. They are also given incentive bonus. That is the only way

of treating them fairly and squarely and they are doing that. They are improving their working. Those who do not do their work, get out. There is no educational qualification and there is no age qualification for field agents and these other people. But, there are very strict regulations and strict qualifications for all the administrative personnel employed in the LIC. Therefore, there can be no comparison between these two kinds of services in the LIC.

**Mr. Speaker:** Some of their wives also become agents.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** Yes, Sir. Why should wives be debarred?

Before I go to the general criticism which I may have to deal with, I would like to give some other figures which were asked for by my hon. friend Shri Mathur, about the break-up of the surpluses of public sector enterprises which are to the tune of Rs. 449 crores, which will be available to us in the Third Plan. There is no intention of keeping these figures back from any people. The steel projects are supposed to give Rs. 111 crores; fertiliser plants will give us about Rs. 33 crores; posts and telegraphs will give us Rs. 28 crores and others will give us Rs. 128 crores. As about 'others', I cannot give a whole list of it here. There are several things.

**An Hon. Member:** What does 'others' mean?

**Shri Morarji Desai:** There is anti-biotics; there are many other things—machine tools factory is there and there are other factories also. This means Rs. 300 crores at the Centre. For the States, there are electricity undertakings which are giving about Rs. 110 crores and road transport and others will give about Rs. 39 crores. The total will be Rs. 149 crores. In this way, it becomes Rs. 449 crores.



Sir, it has been said that there is no equitable distribution of income. Well, this is again a question which will crop up perhaps on the Finance Bill and yet it is better that I deal with it here. Otherwise, I would not be able to deal with everything at the time of the Finance Bill. It is also, at the same time, said that regional disparities are there. I do not dispute the statement. There are regional disparities. There is not equitable distribution of incomes and the fruits of production as we would have liked it to be. But, are we not marching towards it? That is the only question which we have got to examine.

Well, it can be questioned. I do not say, it cannot be questioned. But, many a time the colour of the vision depends upon the glasses which one puts on. That is, it depends upon the theories in which one believes. I call the theories glasses. (*Interruptions*). Why are the hon. Member getting so much fidgety? I have not said that they put on glasses always.

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** I wanted to know the colour of his glasses.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** I do not put on coloured glasses at all, not even in the hottest sun.

Is it imagined by any person that within 10 years, or 13 years, or 14 years after independence, we were going to have complete equitable distribution of all wealth and income in this country, that there will be no disparity left in this country? How is this impossible state of affairs to be achieved immediately? And if some insist on doing this immediately, let me say we will not be able to do it for hundred years or two hundred years. That is what I am afraid of. Therefore, let us have a sense of proportion in this matter.

When my hon. colleague the Food Minister gave several figures about production and consumption of food, that was also sought to be contradicted and it was said, "No, no, people are not having more food". Well,

what is to be said when people deny all these things?

Then, Sir, figures of unemployment are given to me and it is said, this is all rising. Well, figures can rise. I do not say that they cannot rise. But, statistics are not always a safe criterion in such matters which are very very vague. Figures are all right in census matters because that is actual enumeration. But, in other matters figures become very difficult to deal with and yet we have to go by figures. I do not say that we should not go by them. Yet, we have got to keep a sense of proportion there too. But, what is the evidence before our eyes when we go to different places? What do we see? Do we see the same thing as we saw 13 or 14 years ago? It can be said that we have not reached where we want to reach; benefits have not gone there as much as we want them to reach. It is not sufficient. There, I am prepared to agree because we have not created that much wealth. We want to create that much wealth. How is it going to be created? Is it going to be created by cutting the heads of some people, by creating jealousies or by merely running me down saying that I am there giving concessions to the private sector. What concessions have been given to the private sector? What concessions have been given in taxes to the richer people?—I want to know. I have increased the wealth tax. This time, I have increased the slab on the higher incomes. Where is the concession given to these people? But, if some concessions are given to companies for better working, they are also given to all the share-holders who are poor and middle-class people. They are not given only to those people who are rich. And yet, I cannot deny that wealth does go to some people where there is wealth. I do not deny that. How can I deny it? If there are two students working in a college and both are equally treated by a professor, the one who is more intelligent absorbs more and the one who is less intelligent absorbs

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less. Is it the fault of the professor? I do not know. There are two persons who are doing exercises, one is strong and the other is very weak. The strong becomes a sandow, the weak man does not come near him. What can be done? But, our attempt should be to see that the weaker people also are brought to that level by stages, and that the strong people, become stronger, in order to help weaker people to be stronger. If we try to do that my hon. Professor will get more patience. I thought professors are ideally patient people. But he has given up his professorship and he has given up his patience also. That has been a bad thing for this country. I want that everyone should become strong.

In the same way we must consider regional disparities. Regional disparities are there; we have to remove them. It is argued that we are not spending more in places which are more backward. We should spend. But where should we bring that money from? Should we first create wealth where it can be easily created and then distribute it? Or should we put handicaps before us, so that wealth is not created at all and then go on distributing something which is in the air? I do not know what we should do.

Supposing there are four schemes of irrigation and out of four schemes one scheme is such that it costs only Rs. 300 per acre and another scheme costs Rs. 1,000 per acre. Which scheme should I take up first, irrespective of any region? If I take up the scheme which costs Rs. 300 per acre first, I can get more money out of it which I can sink on other schemes. In the same way if I tap sources which yield me more resources immediately, I can then distribute the resources equally to all people. In the same way, Sir, we should try to take advantage of those who can produce wealth, but see that we control them. But the control also can be only to a certain limit. It cannot go

beyond a certain limit. If we try to go beyond that, if we kill the sources which produce more wealth then we will be very poor. Let us not be exploiters; let us also not exploit. Exploitation does not merely consist in not being exploited; merit also consists in not exploiting anybody. That is what is necessary; that is what we are trying to see; that is why we are trying to have more education throughout the country. That is why we are trying to strengthen them. We are having wage boards. In all the laws we are passing. Show me a single law in this country which is passed by the legislatures which does not lead us to the goal that we want to reach. Show me a single law which is taking us back anywhere. It may be that it does not take us farther, as much farther as we want to go. That is a matter of capacity. I may have less capacity. My hon. friends opposite may have more capacity. That is what they think probably. But I think that they have greater capacity of destruction rather than capacity of construction. Those who construct are rather slow; those who destroy are very quick. It is very easy to burn a house; it requires only one man and one match-stick; nothing more is required. But to construct that house you require an engineer, carpenters, masons, a lot of money and a lot of time. All that is very necessary. If they have no patience to do that, my hon. friends will be where they are always. Nothing else will happen to them.

I have no doubt in my mind about their motives. Their motives are to see that the poor man is happy. I too want that. In that we are one. But if I go the way they want to go, the poor man will be liquidated; he will not exist at all. If that is the way of making the poor man rich, that is not the correct path.

My hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta said that we should not be complacent. We are not complacent. We do not feel that we have done every-

thing that we want to. We want to do more; we should do more. But we should not beat out breasts and say: "Hai Hai, what are we to do, we are not moving much faster"? That is not the way to go ahead, to move faster. We have gone some distance along the road, we have passed certain hurdles. We have to pass many more hurdles. Let us pass those hurdles together, deriving strength from our mistakes and from our successes. Otherwise, if we go on blaming ourselves all the while, we are not going to go ahead at all. I have no doubt at all about it in my mind. That is why I am saying, let us be criticising each other, but let us criticise each other as friends to help each other, to strengthen each other, rather than to pull down each other and to find fault with each other. There is some good in everybody, and that is what we have to pick up and that is what we have to consolidate. In this country, if we do not do that, I do not think that we will build up this country as fast as we want to do.

There is too much of fault-finding; because we have inherited it. It is not anybody's fault. But that inheritance has to be given up. My hon. friends want to do away with many other kinds of inheritance. Let them do away with this inheritance. Otherwise no other inheritance will return. That will be the result. That is why I am pleading for this.

I am not pleading for no criticism. I am not saying that what I am doing is the best. I am only pleading that what we are trying to do to the best of our capacity. We do not think that we have got all the capacity on earth, and all the wisdom. We have got as much wisdom as has been given to us. And we try to increase it and profit by it. But they do not want to profit even by their own intelligence. That is where the difficulty comes in. If they become patient and remove hatred from their minds they will be far more useful members of the society in this country than they are at present.

In this matter of distribution, again, middle classes were mentioned. I have been hearing about the middle classes many a time. I have myself come from the middle class. I cannot say that today I belong to the middle class; as a Minister I do not. But the moment I go away from here I am going to that class, not to any other class.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta** (Calcutta—South West): To what class does the hon. Minister belong now?

**Shri Morarji Desai**: Certainly to the richer class. I do not belong to any other class today, as a Minister. Because, a Minister is not a poor man. By any standards he cannot be called a poor man. I am not, and I have never claimed that. I pay Income-tax, and much more Income-tax than my hon. friends there. Therefore, I am richer than they are. I have no doubt about it. I am not denying it. But I have not forgotten all the years I have passed through, the years I have passed in far more stricter conditions than any of my hon. friends may have done. I have slept on platforms of stations and I have taken baths at the railway stations....

**An Hon. Member**: Where is the need for saying all this?

**Mr. Speaker**: He only wants to say that knows these things personally.

**Shri Morarji Desai**: ...which my friends have not done. Therefore, I know these conditions. I do not want anybody to go through them. I want them to be in better conditions. I do not want anybody to be in that condition. But when they say that I do not know, it is all wrong, because I have experienced these conditions.

Now, what is wrong with the middle classes? It is very easy to excite the middle classes and to take their votes by playing on their emotions and sentiments and saying "Here is the Government which is not doing anything for the middle classes, they are only tapping them all the

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while". That is not so. The middle classes have also to change with the times.

What happens with the middle classes is that only one man in the family earns, and all others do not earn. Moreover, not only is it that only one man earns, but the avenues of expenditure are increasing also every day. What was formerly happening was that a labourer had a lower standard than a middle class man, as he was called. But today the labourer is earning more and more, because more and more steps are being taken by the Government. It is more as a result of the steps taken by the Government that the labouring classes are earning more today; and they would earn more if my hon. friends become more helpful and not become hindrances, as they become many a time. They will earn still more. But because they are earning more, and because several members of the family also earn, their standards have gone up. And the middle-class man thinks that to keep his superiority he must also go on spending the same way—and not earning the same way. Who is going to find help for him? Where they were not employing any servant, they want to employ servants in order to have a greater sense of dignity.

That is not the way to do this thing. They have also to work and we have to find out avenues for that. That is why we are trying to have cottage industries, small-scale industries and all these home industries which provide these avenues, in order that people's income may increase. That is why we are also spending a great deal of amount on all these schemes, because they are going to improve the conditions of these people.

**Shri B. K. Galkwad (Nasik):** On a point of information. What kind of labourers is the hon. Minister describing? He says that the income

of the labourers is more. I just want to know what kind of labourer he is referring to, because there have been so many Labour Commissions which have mentioned that the income of the labourer is not more than Rs. 120 per year.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** Well, I wish my hon. friend has some sense of proportion. I did not refer to all labourers in India. I did not refer to labourers in the villages. I referred only to the factory labour. That was all that I referred to in this matter, when they were compared with middle classes, and on that, I do not think my hon. friend can dare to dispute the statement that I have made. I cannot refer to the other people. I cannot say that their incomes have increased much and they have become much better; but their incomes have also increased; it is no use saying that they are not at all profiting and that they are not going ahead; they are also going ahead, but not as fast as I should like them to do. For, the incomes in the villages **also have got to increase**, because they have also got to take to side-industries, and they have got to work. When it is said that their incomes have not increased, and there they are all unemployed. I find that it is very difficult to get a domestic servant, when one wants to get him; and they ask for such salaries today as are five times what was paid before, even five years ago. That is my own personal experience. I go to various places inside and try to get them so that they are better off, and yet I find that they are reluctant to come. Why are they reluctant to come? They are reluctant to come because they find that their condition in the villages is not as bad as it was before; that has improved, and they are more content to be there rather than to be a little better off even here by coming with me. But that is the condition which is obtaining. Why not take note of what is happening such as these things?

Yes, if the commissions have said something, there also, it has been said that the comparisons were wrong. The comparison was not on the same figures, and, therefore, these things have carried us again astray. Once, that is, about thirty years ago, we had got an economic survey made of a taluk by a very eminent economist who took several students with him, and they surveyed the land revenue economy of that taluk. The result was that they had said there that only five maunds of paddy were produced per acre in that taluk. Now, that was a fantastic story. But they believed whatever the cultivators had told them, and that was what was put down, and from that, all inferences were drawn. Now, if this is what is going to be done sometimes, we cannot rely on all those things; we have got to rely more on our ears, and more on our eyes, and more on our brains, and brains well utilised and not brains wrongly utilised and wrongly channelled.

In this very connection, may I say that the policy of this Government even as regards power and its use is not against agriculture or against small-scale industries. We try to give them as much as we can; we want to give them preference even. That is what we would like to do, but we must produce sufficiently. After all, small-scale industries also can thrive, and we can spend money on them only if we produce wealth the other way, from the bigger industries and from those other sources; then, we can afford to spend on the other things also. Therefore, we have got to take both into consideration. It is not one thing only to be taken into consideration. Industries cannot thrive immediately, and industries cannot come up immediately if we put all sorts of hurdles in the way, but industries, after they come up, can give us as much money as we can take from them, as they are giving us today. Therefore, in this matter also, a more practicable attitude should be taken.

Then, it was said that administration should be made better. I agree with it entirely.

**Shri Narayanankutty Menon** (Mukandapuram): On a point of information. On this point, can the hon. Finance Minister tell the House by what percentage the real income of the working classes has gone up during the two Five Year Plans, from 1950 onwards to 1960?

**Shri Morarji Desai:** I wish I were a statistician who can be very perfect, but I am not one, and, therefore, I cannot give those figures. But I see the actual evidence before my eyes; I find that instead of nine lakhs tons of sugar, 20 lakhs or 22 lakhs of sugar are being eaten today. I find that instead of nine yards of cloth which was being given in 1948-49, per head or *per capita*, we are today having 16 yards of cloth, and more is going, and that also, on a population of 438 millions.

**Shri Narayanankutty Menon:** What are his statistics regarding the income?

**Mr. Speaker:** Without income how can all this be purchased?

**Shri Narayanankutty Menon:** Government themselves have statistics that the real income of the worker has not gone up. That is their own statistics.

**Mr. Speaker:** These are all points of attack. Enough has been said already about them. Now, let the hon. Minister reply.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** We go to many villages, and wherever we go we see that houses are coming up, and houses have been built; but I want that a house should be built for everybody, but that is not happening; but that also will happen; it cannot happen in one day. How are all these things to happen in one day? Nothing can happen in one day. Therefore, whether we are increasing it fast enough is a question which has to be con-

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sidered. I agree entirely with my hon. friend Shri Ashoka Mehta that we must change our methods, as we go on. But we are going on changing our methods as we go on. We are not sticking to old methods. But changes cannot be made for the sake of changes. Changes have to be made in such a manner that they fit in and they give better results. That is what we are trying to do. We are trying to take to whatever suggestions we receive in this matter which are practicable and which we can certainly execute.

Therefore, it is not that we are not trying to change. We are trying to do it. We are not at all complacent in the sense that we believe that much has been done and now little remains to be done. We say that compared to what has got to be done, little has been done and much more has got to be done, but what little has been done is encouraging enough for us to feel that we are going to achieve the rest in a shorter time than in a longer time. That is what we are feeling about what we have done. That is how we should go on advancing and go on working.

It was also suggested that we should have research in production. Certainly we should have that, and we are trying to have more and more research. But there too we will have to go on training more and more of research students. This is not a matter which can be easily done. But I believe that the personnel are increasing in this country, and fast enough. We find that in various kinds of new things which we are taking up, our people are responding very quickly. The best example of that was the Machine Tools Factory in Bangalore, where we found that our people have come up to the best standards which the Swiss could show in a course of only three or four years. Therefore, our people can come up. Now they are having an opportunity to be

trained. We are trying to have more and more training facilities in all the new projects that we are taking up, so that more people are trained, and surplus people are also trained in order that they can be used for other projects. That is what we are trying to do.

I do not say that enough can be done in this. More has got to be done. More and more has got to be done. One should never feel satisfied about it, because whatever one may do, one will find that the material is insufficient. Even in America, they find that the material is insufficient; even in Russia, they find that the material is insufficient, because modern technology, modern methods of doing things and modern industries are such that whatever you may do, you require more and more technicians, and you must go on training them more and more.

I agree entirely that there should be a spirit of dedication, and that there should be a moral lubricant. But who is to supply the moral lubricant? We have got to supply it. We in this House have to supply it more than anybody else. Let us, therefore, come together and devise ways and means as to how best it has to be done. How can this spirit of dedication come? The spirit of dedication cannot come by any law. It will not come merely by economics. The spirit of dedication will come only by an intense feeling of patriotism in this country, by an intense feeling that one has got to work for it.

I agree entirely with the simile that he gave of what President Kennedy had said—Do not ask what America has done for you; ask what you have done for America. Are we, all of us, prepared to combine together to tell everybody: Do not ask what India has done for you; ask what you have done for India? Once we combine in that spirit, the task will be done.

**Mr. Speaker:** Is there any cut motion which I should put to vote separately?

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** Yes, cut motion No. 1674.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100 (Failure to hold the price line)."

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Speaker:** Now, I will put all the other cut motions together.

*All the other cut motions were put and negatived.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 21 to 36 and 114 to 120 relating to the Ministry of Finance."

*The motion was adopted.*

[The Motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below.—Ed.]

#### DEMAND NO. 21—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,60,44,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'."

#### DEMAND NO. 22—CUSTOMS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,68,52,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Customs'."

#### DEMAND NO. 23—UNION EXCISE DUTIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,20,65,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'."

#### DEMAND NO. 24—TAXES ON INCOME INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX, ETC.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,43,23,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc.'"

#### DEMAND NO. 25—OPIUM

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,83,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Opium'."

#### DEMAND NO. 26—STAMPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,44,37,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Stamps'."

#### DEMAND NO. 27—AUDIT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,92,07,000 be granted to the

President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Audit'."

**DEMAND No. 28—CURRENCY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,79,96,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Currency'."

**DEMAND No. 29—MINT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,33,25,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Mint'."

**DEMAND No. 30—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,62,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions'."

**DEMAND No. 31—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,95,91,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Superannuation Allowances and Pensions'."

**DEMAND No. 32—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,23,55,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Other Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance'."

**DEMAND No. 33—PLANNING COMMISSION**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 80,13,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Planning Commission'."

**DEMAND No. 34—GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATES**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,61,18,94,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Grants-in-Aid to States'."

**DEMAND No. 35—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,47,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Union and State Governments'."

**DEMAND No. 36—PRE-PARTITION PAYMENTS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,35,000 be granted to the



President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Pre partition of Payments'."

**DEMAND No. 114—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDIA SECURITY PRESS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,87,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on India Security Press'."

**DEMAND No. 115—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CURRENCY AND COINAGE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,42,25,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage'."

**DEMAND No. 116—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MINTS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Mints'."

**DEMAND No. 117—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,36,17,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of

payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

**DEMAND No. 118—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 74,67,59,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance'."

**DEMAND No. 119—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON GRANTS TO STATES FOR DEVELOPMENT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,73,00,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Grants to States for Development'."

**DEMAND No. 120—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,56,38,60,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

**DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY**

Mr. Speaker: Now, there are still 10 more minutes. The House will now take up the other Demands.

after another. We shall take up the Demands relating to the Department of Atomic Energy first.

*The motion was adopted.*

**DEMAND No. 102—DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY**

**DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

**Mr. Speaker:** We will now take up Demands relating to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,06,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Department of Atomic Energy'."

**DEMAND No. 104—DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

*The motion was adopted.*

**DEMAND No. 103—ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,35,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Department of Parliamentary Affairs'."

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,36,80,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Atomic Energy Research'."

*The motion was adopted.*

**DEMAND No. 141—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY**

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,49,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy'."

**Shri T. B. Vittai Rao (Khammam):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have not much to say on this Demand except a few words regarding the assurances that are given by the various Ministers. The Department of Parliamentary Affairs is responsible to chase them, that is to say, to see that these assurances are fulfilled. I am sorry the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has not displayed the vigour that he displayed during the First Lok Sabha when many assurances used to be fulfilled. The other day in the Committee on Assurances I found that the assurances that had been given by the various Ministers during the First Session of the Second Lok Sabha have not been fulfilled. Therefore, I would request him to pursue the other Ministers with a little more vigour and see that these assurances are kept up.

Then, the other day we raised the question, and my colleague Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan has raised it now, of the expenditure incurred by the reconvening of the Rajya Sabha. The

step taken by Government to see that the Orissa Budget is passed by the Rajya Sabha is correct. But what I would like to impress upon the House is this. The Ministry of Finance received the Orissa Budget on the 2nd of March. The Rajya Sabha adjourned on the 18th March. They had full 16 days. Within these full 16 days the Ministry could have checked the Budget and done something and then placed it before both the Houses and got it passed by both of them. Both Houses could have passed that Budget before the 18th of March. Apart from the sum of Rs. 70,000 being spent, there is the inconvenience that has been caused to the various Members due to this negligence. (*Interruption*).

We should know who in the Ministry has been responsible? Why has it been like that? Some serious disciplinary action should be taken against the officials responsible because this was brought to the notice of the Finance Ministry by somebody. Therefore, I would like some responsible statement to be made. Otherwise, the bureaucrats will rule this Ministry.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** Sir, may I explain this? When this question was raised, somehow, I lost sight of it. In this matter, it is not true to say that the people were sleeping over it or there was any indifference and therefore this thing happened. The budget was not ready. The budget that came from the Orissa Government was not one which I could present. It had to be altered. There was a deficit of Rs. 10 crores shown by them. I could not put in a budget here with Rs. 10 crores as deficit. I had to call the Finance Minister and the Chief Minister of the State and have discussions with them. That took a lot of time, because they would not immediately agree.

**Shrimati Parvati Krishnan (Coimbatore):** There were 16 days.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** So, it could not

be done immediately. Afterwards what happened was . . .

**Shri Narayanankutty Menon:** There was no Chief Minister or Finance Minister then. (*Interruptions*.)

**Mr. Speaker:** Let the hon. Minister finish.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** In Kerala also, I think it was in 1956 when a similar situation had arisen. At that time, somehow it so happened that it was passed in this House. Then, by an ordinance, it was passed. It was thought that it was not necessary afterwards to do that simultaneously.

Then, the Ministry went on that basic issue thinking that this is the law. Then, this time, when the Law Ministry told us that that is not the law, we went into it—that it must be put simultaneously before the two Houses. We found that that is right. Therefore, we had to do this. So, it is not the fault or indifference of anybody. You may say that it was a wrong precedent created at that time, but that was condoned by both the Houses at that time. Therefore, whom I have to find fault with? So, first, let not the prejudice against the bureaucracy be taken advantage of in this particular matter. That is all that I have to say.

**Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal):** And hon. Members are very happy to come back to the House!

**The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha)** rose—

**Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad)** rose—

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** I am on my legs. I do not yield.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Minister speaks rarely!

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** Regarding the implementation of the assu-

rances more expeditiously to some extent I plead guilty to the charge. I can give the assurance to this House and the hon. Member who has raised this point that we are trying to whip up the Ministries concerned. I hope and trust that in future we will give a better performance.

**श्री बजराम सिंह :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्योंकि इस विभाग की मांगों पर कमी बहस नहीं हुई, इसलिये यह अच्छा है कि आज दस मिनट मिल रहे हैं।

संसद का कार्य देश के विकास के लिये अधिकाधिक महत्वपूर्ण हो रहा है और देश की जनता देश में जनतंत्र को सफल बनाने के लिये संसद की ओर निगाह लगा कर देखती है। इस लिये इस विभाग का यह कर्तव्य होना चाहिए कि वह संसद की कार्यवाही को अधिकाधिक दिलचस्प बनाए और ज्यादा से ज्यादा वक्ता उन समस्याओं पर बहस करने के लिये मिले, जिन का सम्बन्ध देश की जनता से है, जिन से देश का जीवन संसद में दर्पण की तरह दिखाई दे। मुझे लगता है कि संसद देश की समस्याओं का दर्पण नहीं बन रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में संसद-कार्य मंत्री बहुत कुछ कर सकते हैं। आप जानते हैं कि इस सम्बन्ध में मैं ने आप को सुझाव दिये थे, लेकिन चूंकि उसका सीधा सम्बन्ध सरकार से है, इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार उन पर विचार करे और यह संसद सिर्फ कानून बनाने वाली संस्था ही नहीं बननी चाहिए, बल्कि समय-समय पर देश में उठने वाली विभिन्न समस्याओं पर संसद में बहस के लिये वक्त होना चाहिए। देश में जो लोग कानून की विभिन्न बारीकियों से परेशान हो जाते हैं और घदालतों की शरण में नहीं जा सकते हैं, वे संसद की तरफ देखते हैं (जब उस की बैठक हो रही होती है) कि उस के द्वारा हमारी मुसीबतें दूर हो सकती हैं। इस समय जितने वक्त संसद बैठती है, उस से अधिक बैठे और कानूनों के प्रतिरिक्त नौ-डे-घट-नेन्ड मोशन

और इस प्रकार के और प्रस्तावों के लिये अधिक समय मिले। प्रश्नों का घंटा और अधिक मिले, जिस से गैर सरकारी लोगों को ज्यादा मौका मिल सके और देश के नागरिक यह महसूस कर सकें कि देश में जनतंत्र मजबूत हो रहा है और संसद वाकई देश के जीवन का दर्पण बन रही है।

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** While appreciating the work done by the hon. Minister who is very active and always moves with the whip in his hand, I should like to say that he has many times failed to keep the quorum. So, I request him to see that in future he will keep the quorum in the House. (Interruptions.)

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** Regarding quorum, I may say that all are responsible including my hon. friend who is perhaps more often than not absent from the House.

17 hrs.

**श्री प्रकाश चौर शास्त्री (गुडगांव) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंसदीय कार्य मंत्री से बहुत ही संधिगत सी भाषा में एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। मैंने एक प्रस्ताव भी उपस्थित किया है, जिस विचारार्थ स्वीकार कर लिया गया है। हमारी वर्तमान यह जो शासन प्रणाली चल रही है, उसमें गांधी जी को आदर्श माना गया है। गांधी जी का वैयक्तिक जीवन और सार्वजनिक जीवन भी इस प्रकार का था कि जब वह अपने बैनिक कार्यों को प्रारम्भ करते थे तो परमात्मा का नाम ले कर प्रारम्भ करते थे। आपके मस्तक पर भी, अध्यक्ष महोदय, "धर्मचक्र प्रवर्तनाय" लिखा हुआ है। इन सारी बातों को देखते हुए भी अत्यन्त आश्चर्य होता है कि ईश्वर का नाम ले कर यहां कार्य प्रारम्भ नहीं किया जाता है। सारी संसद में मेरे विचार से बहुत कम पतिशत लोग ऐसे होंगे जो ईश्वर में आस्था न रहते हों। ऐसी दृष्टि से मैंने उस प्रस्ताव को उपस्थित किया है और मैं चाहता

हूँ कि संसदीय-कार्य मंत्री उसके ऊपर कुछ गम्भीरता से विचार करें और नणय ले कि संसद का जब भी कोई अधिवेशन आरम्भ हो, उस समय प्रथम दिन और जब संसद समाप्त होने लगे, यानी अन्तिम दिन ईश्वर का नाम ले कर कार्यारम्भ किया जाए और परमात्मा को धन्यवाद देकर इसको समाप्त किया जाए।

DEMAND NO. 104—DEPARTMENT OF  
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,35,000 be granted to the President to complete the sub-necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Department of Parliamentary Affairs'."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Speaker:** I will now put the other demands to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 105, 107 and 108 relating to Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and Secretariat of the Vice-President."

*The motion was adopted.*

[The Motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 105—LOK SABHA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 90,65,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Lok Sabha'."

DEMAND NO. 107—RAJYA SABHA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,85,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1962, in respect of 'Rajya Sabha'."

DEMAND NO. 108—SECRETARIAT OF THE  
VICE-PRESIDENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 65,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Secretariat of the Vice-President'."

17.02 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL\*

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1961-62.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums

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